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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Carter in Indianapolis Speaks on SALT II Ratification AA 1
Administration Efforts for SALT Have Improved Atmosphere AA 1
[Gudkov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 22]
'Americans for SALT' Director, Sen Jackson on SALT II AA 2
1 Jun Meeting of Soviet, U.S. SALT Delegation Leaders AA 2
2 Jun Meeting AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Doronin, Rodionov, Yegorov]
Brezhnev Visit to Hungary CC 1
Warsaw Pact Budapest Meeting CC 3
SALT II Signing CC 4
Events in Southern Africa CC 5
Arab, African Youth Seminar Opens in Tashkent CC 8
Conference Ends CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Reports Carter NBC Interview on Energy Crisis A 1
Commentator Blames Monopolies for U.S. Oil Shortages A 1
[Korneyev]
U.S. Decision To Subsidize Oil Imports Impacts on West Europe A 2
[Stoklitskiy]
United States 'Inexorably' Moving Toward Depression A 3
[Gan]
Washington Correspondent on Vance Europe, Mideast Tour A 4
[Gan]
Contradictions in Secretary Brown's Annapolis Speech A 5
[Kornilov]

CHINA

PRC, Not Soviet Navy Threatens ASEAN Nations [(Shmidtin)] B 1
PRC's Attempt to Block SRV-ASEAN Treaty Hit [Mulatov] B 1
PRC Seeks Foreign Exchange by Exporting Labor [Yakovlev] B 2
Beijing Support for Burmese Rebels Condemned B 3
PRC's Treatment of Muslims Assailed B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Hegemonistic Plans of U.S.-PRC-Japan Axis Scored [Ponomarev] C 1
Robert Strauss Arrives in Japan for Trade Talks C 1
Beijing Pressures Japan To Aid Pol Pot Regime [Tsvetov] C 2
Anti-Soviet Books in Japan Fan 'Military Psychosis' [Geronin] C 2
Japanese Diet Members Found Japan-USSR Friendship Society C 3
Mongolian Delegation Led by Tsedenbal Arrives in Moscow C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan's Amin Addresses Religious Leaders on Reaction D 1
Afghan News Agency Protests Pakistani Subversion D 1
Afghan Women's Delegation Visits Tadzhiskistan D 2
Pakistani Religious Delegation Arrives for Visit D 2
New Nepalese Government Prepares Referendum D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Stops Over in Moscow E 1
Visit to Lenin's Tomb E 1
Departure 4 June E 1
Kampuchean Statement on International Representation Reported E 1
More PRC Provocations on SRV Border Noted E 2
VNA Cited on PRC-SRV Prisoner of War Exchange E 2
Comment on PRC-SRV Talks, Support for Vietnam [Grammatikov] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage, Commentary on Brezhnev in Hungary F 1
Final Meeting F 1
Signing of Statement F 1
Visit to Residential District F 1
Brezhnev Speech on Hungarian TV F 2
Kadar TV Remarks F 4
Budapest Farewell Ceremony F 5
Brezhnev Return to Moscow F 6
Lazar on Visit F 7
PRAVDA on Hungarian Scene [Grigoryev, Karpychev 29 May] F 7
Reportage on Visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland F 10
First Visit to Socialist Country F 10
Pope's Arrival in Poland F 10
Moscow Radio Report F 10
Activities of CSSR's Lenart, Jakes in Ukraine Reported F 11
Romanov Receives GDR Envoy on Official Visit to Leningrad F 11
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 15 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Spying, U-2 Flights From Turkish Bases Scored G 1
Turkish Minister: USSR Aid Important in Industrialization G 2
Attempts To 'Poison' Soviet-Spanish Relations Protested G 2
Vance Arrives in Spain for Talks With Suarez, Oreja, King G 3
Suarez on NATO [Levin, Ptashnikov] G 3
NATO Problem Not in Communique G 3

Patolichev Urges End to Obstacles to Trade With W. Europe G 4
[PRAVDA 28 May]
Danish Naval Squadron Ends Visit to Leningrad G 7
NATO Exercises Begin in Denmark, To Last Until 19 Jun G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Radio on Sources of Anti-Soviet Sentiment in Iran H 1
Algerian Paper Interviews Iran's Yazdi on Policies, Ties H 1
Sudanese Minister 'Levels Insults, Abuse' at USSR H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

New Government in Rhodesia Begins Work J 1
Despite New Government, Whites Rule Zimbabwe Rhodesia J 1
Charges of Rhodesian Chrome Purchases Denied J 2
[Nikolayev in PRAVDA]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban Electric Power Development, Soviet Aid Reviewed K 1
Mexican CP to Participate in Congressional Elections [Shekhovtsov] K 1
Statement of Government Policy K 1
Jamaican Workers Party Delegation Visits Moldavia K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

TASS Comments on Departure Status of Ginzburg's Family R 1
[Yevgenyev]
Muslim Leader Lauds Social Conditions in Soviet Union R 2
Seventh Volume of Brezhnev's Collected Works Published R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Ukraine Prosecutes Demurrages in Railroad Transport S 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 22 May]
Officials Fined for Shortcomings in Ekibastuz Coalfield S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 1-2 June T 1
1 June T 1
2 June T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Soviet Crop Sowing Progress T 2
[Osychkin 25 May]
Warm May Weather Resulted in Strong Crop Development T 3
[Grishina in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 May]
Figures Reported on Kazakhstan Spring Sowing T 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Greets Army Political Directorate on Anniversary V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 May]
Briefs: Border Guards Day in Kiev V 1

CARTER IN INDIANAPOLIS SPEAKS ON SALT II RATIFICATION

LD031712 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--The Soviet-American SALT II treaty will be a major step towards strengthening international detente, curbing the arms race and, in the long run, strengthening peace on earth. This thought is being increasingly underlined by reasonable politicians and public figures in the U.S.

Speaking in Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S. President James Carter stressed the importance of the USSR-USA treaty, now being drawn up, not only for the two countries, but for the whole world. The President said he had no doubt that the treaty will strengthen the security of the U.S. and prospects for preserving world peace. There is no doubt that the treaty, when ratified, will facilitate the continuation of detente and will considerably reduce the chances of nuclear war. There is no doubt that it will facilitate efforts to control future development and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The President especially stressed the dangerous consequences of the treaty being rejected by the Senate. If the SALT II treaty is not ratified, he said, if following seven years of negotiations under three presidents a carefully balanced agreement in the interests of the USA is rejected, it will be very difficult to restore control over nuclear armaments. Owing to the SALT II treaty, the U.S. national security is strengthened, not threatened. Unless this treaty is ratified, the consequence will not only be a needless increase of the U.S. military budget by billions of dollars, but instability throughout the world will increase, just as the threat of a military catastrophe, the U.S. President emphasized.

ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS FOR SALT 'HAVE IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE'

LD311009 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, 25 May 79 pp 8-9 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "Law of Life and Apostoles of Nuclear Death"]

[Excerpts] New York, May--The campaign against SALT II started several years ago. Its objective is to brainwash public opinion and legislators since the agreement has to be ratified in the Senate.

However, it has not been easy for the "hawks" in recent weeks. They are now opposed by a broad campaign in favor of SALT launched by the White House and the State Department. "Task forces" to coordinate and direct this activity have been set up under the administration. There have been statements specially devoted to SALT II from the President, the secretary of state, the defense secretary, the President's National Security assistant and other prominent administration representatives. "It is a question," J. Carter has stressed, "of whether we move forward on strategic arms control or resume endless nuclear rivalry."

These efforts have appreciably improved the atmosphere. Nevertheless the hawks' objective remains unchanged. Admitting the possibility of the agreement being ratified, they are demanding expansion of arms programs. As P. Nitze stated recently, if the Senate refuses to ratify the agreement it will be difficult to "mobilize public opinion" in support of the development of the MX mobile missile, the Trident missile-carrying submarine, a new strategic bomber, cruise missiles and neutron weapons. The opponents of the agreement are simultaneously insisting on an escalation of conventional arms in West Europe and the Pacific and an increase in the military contribution made by the European NATO members and Japan.

The supporters of disarmament in the United States are aware of what might happen if the hawks get their way. This is why the whole of peace-loving America is fully determined to curb nuclear death and its apostles for the sake of life.

'AMERICANS FOR SALT' DIRECTOR, SEN JACKSON ON SALT II

LD031908 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--The new strategic arms limitation agreement will make an invaluable contribution to preventing thermonuclear war, stated the executive director of the public organization "Americans for SALT". The signing of the agreement will allow the USA and the USSR to discuss further disarmament measures during negotiations on a SALT III.

There can be nothing more important at present in USSR-USA relations than the signing and ratification by both sides of a joint SALT agreement, strengthening detente and cooperation, prominent American businessman and public figure D. Kendall told members of the Council for International Affairs of Northern California in San Francisco. He sharply criticized the enemies of SALT II in the United States. The so-called problem of "controls" over the fulfilment of the treaty in connection with the loss by the U.S. of its bases in Iran, which they exaggerate, does not stand up to criticism from the viewpoint of common sense, D. Kendall noted. The Soviet Union, too, could claim the setting up of monitoring stations somewhere in Mexico and Canada. However, the Soviet side's approach to the negotiations on this important problem is serious enough: It does not put forth such absurd demands.

Sensible and justified arguments for the need of a SALT II arouse wrath in the military-industrial complex of the USA and its political stooges, who come out against any measures to limit the arms race. Compelled to reckon with the Americans' mass support for the new treaty, they have now changed tactics in struggling to wreck it. Without rejecting the agreement as such, the right wingers put forth demands for "modifying" the accords by means of all kinds of amendments that would emasculate the measures envisaged and would be unacceptable to both sides.

Such tactics of torpedoing a SALT II treaty is the favourite device of the convinced enemy of detente Senator H. Jackson of "Boeing". Speaking at Seattle, Washington, he stated that the treaty can be "improved" and that the Senate must amend it in order to remove alleged "serious shortcomings and loopholes." The senator once again supported his arguments by references to the mythical "Soviet military threat", accusing the administration of "encouraging" the USSR and "weakening" the positions of the USA.

1 JUN MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATION LEADERS

LD011818 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 1, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitation held a meeting here today.

2 Jun Meeting

LD021423 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 2, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms, had a meeting here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD031800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Anatoliy Andreyevich Doronin, all-union radio commentator; Boris Sergeyevich Rodionov, Socialist Countries Desk; and deputy editor Vasiliy Vasilyevich Yegorov, candidate of historical sciences]

[Text] [Doronin] Hello, comrades! Over the past week international life has been jam-packed with events, both great and small, events having a positive influence on the development of the international situation and contributing to the process of detente as well as to the removal of cold war remnants and impediments to social progress; and also events hampering these positive processes. The visit to the Hungarian People's Republic of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Brezhnev, the continuation of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms, the UN General Assembly session on Namibia, the election campaign in Italy, the patriots' offensive in Nicaragua, the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Beersheba, the formation of the puppet government in Rhodesia--these and many other events this week have made up the complex picture of international life, which is permeated with the acute antagonism between the forces of peace, freedom and progress and the forces of imperialism and reaction. Naturally, it is impossible to examine all these events within the context of one program. For this reason, we will only dwell on certain ones.

Brezhnev Visit to Hungary

The friendly visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took place from 20 May to 1 June. This was a brief visit, but one highly packed with great political content. Its significance extends far beyond the framework of bilateral relations.

Boris Sergeyevich, for many years you were the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Hungary, and thus I would like you to begin our talk on the significance of the visit.

[Rodionov] I will start with the main point. The talks between the party-government delegations of the Soviet Union and Hungary demonstrated a complete similarity of views and were new landmarks in the process of the all-round development of ties and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. They enabled the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and People's Hungary to be raised to a new and even higher level. The visit confirmed once again that our parties and peoples see in fraternal Soviet-Hungarian cooperation an important factor for strengthening the socialist community as a whole, and its international influence. In a little over 3 decades a well-functioning system of contacts has become established between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in all spheres and at all levels, from, say, the exchange of production experiences of kindred enterprises to a ramified network of interstate and interparty ties; but, of course, a very special place in this system is held by top-level contacts, including visits of party and government delegations. This is a form completely specific to socialist diplomacy in the new type of international relations. It enables the horizons of cooperation to be reviewed, results to be summed up and prospects for the years ahead to be determined as broadly as possible.

There is another very important point. Such visits provide an opportunity for a broader and deeper acquaintance with the people, the working people, their joys and cares.

During the previous visit to Hungary of a Soviet party-government delegation--it was at the end of 1972--Comrade Brezhnev visited the Csepel combine. This visit and the friendship meeting at which Leonid Ilich was adopted into the ranks of the illustrious combine's honorary staff of workers were the beginning of the close ties between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Csepel workers. As we know, in 1977 it was this collective that became the pioneer in labor competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October. Being posted in Budapest as a correspondent at that time, I had occasion to observe how the initial modest initiative, conceived by one of the teams of the machine-tool building works of the Csepel combine, acquired international political significance thanks to the attention of Leonid Ilich, who saw in it a qualitatively new phenomenon in the experience of our entire community.

Recently, in his capacity as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Brezhnev signed the decree awarding the Order of the October Revolution to the Csepel combine. And so, during the just-concluded visit, in the majestic parliament building on the banks of the Danube, where the Soviet-Hungarian treaty of friendship was also signed, the presentation of the high award was held. In his speech, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: "The workers of the Soviet Union, of Hungary and of the other socialist states, the workers' movements in the capitalist countries demonstrate daily, one might say, high internationalist awareness, a feeling of fellowship and solidarity with the struggle of peoples for their just cause." The speaker also gave a specific example--support for heroic Vietnam, which has become the object of aggression by the Beijing hegemonists.

[Doronin] On the final day of the visit, the joint statement was signed--a document of weighty political importance, a program of joint action by the Soviet Union and Hungary both in improving bilateral ties and in our cooperation in the international arena.

[Radionov] Excuse me, I would like to read a quotation here from the Budapest newspaper MAGYAR HIRLAP. Our cooperation, the paper writes, is based on mutual respect and full equality of rights between Hungary, a small socialist country, and the Soviet Union, one of the strongest socialist powers in the world. This character of our cooperation is determined by the very nature of socialist international relations. Our indestructible alliance is typified by a unity of aims, ideology, policy and the full harmony of common and national interests. Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing broadly and dynamically in the most diverse spheres of politics, the economy and ideology. The guiding role belongs, naturally, to the ties between our parties, which in the years to come will develop further. Economic interaction will be deepened, as will specialization and cooperation. Ways of resolving a number of pivotal issues of economic cooperation were charted even during the March meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar in Moscow. The heads of government of our two states also helped in the preparation of these isaues. As a result, the efficiency and quality of our economic ties will be even greater. I will quote just one specific example from recent economic reports. Hungarian machine-builders will take part in equipping atomic power stations in the CEMA countries. This carries prestige and economic advantage. At the Budapest international fair, Csepel equipment for repair work on atomic power stations has just been awarded one of the main prizes.

The practice of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation confirms that socialist economic integration is a true path toward growth of the national economies of the community countries, the growth of popular well-being and the further strengthening of the might of world socialism.

[Yegorov] It must be said that the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation has provided a good stimulus to enriching our scientific and cultural cooperation. A special agreement, signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two states, is devoted to this subject. The scope of cultural cooperation is illustrated just by the following fact, cited from Comrade Kadar's speech: This season, plays by Hungarian authors were staged at 128 theaters in the Soviet Union.

[Rodionov] Speaking of the spirit of relations between our two countries, Comrade Brezhnev noted in his speech in Budapest: An attentive and, in the full sense of the word, well-meaning approach to each other's particular traits has become the norm in Soviet-Hungarian relations. Moreover, the interests and concerns of friends are seen by all of us as our own, and we reach out to meet them half-way. This is what permits us to characterize the relations between the socialist countries with the lofty word "fraternal."

How much venomous sarcasm has gushed from bourgeois propaganda to the effect that the Soviet Union allegedly forces all its allies to fit into the same mold! And if an ally preserves its historical and national characteristics in its development, if it respects its traditions, then this is supposedly done almost to pique Moscow! What was not mentioned by the Western press some time ago in connection with the return to Hungary of its national relic--the crown of the first Hungarian king, the crown of Saint Stephen--was how it found itself across the Atlantic at the end of the war! Well, after a festive ceremony, which I myself witnessed, the relic took a place befitting it in the national museum, while Hungarian policy did not change one iota. The political speculators in the West were left empty-handed. And, nevertheless, these attempts to use worthless methods continue--both with regard to ideological cooperation by the fraternal parties, and with regard to foreign economic ties and other spheres. Leonid Ilich's words hit such "poisoners of wells," as they are called in Hungary, right on the mark.

Warsaw Pact Budapest Meeting

[Yegorov] The deepening and enrichment of Soviet-Hungarian friendship, cooperation, fraternity and unity are organically linked with the general process of the rapprochement of the peoples and countries of the socialist community. The countries of the community are acting with increasing cohesion and effect in the international arena. This was confirmed by the recent Budapest meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

[Rodionov] That is correct, Vasiliy Vasilyevich. We are fighting shoulder to shoulder to transform detente in Europe and throughout the world into an irreversible process and to merge political detente with military detente, and against the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists.

The path of movement in international relations is capricious. When, in the spring of 1969, 10 years ago, in Budapest the member-states of the Warsaw Pact advanced their comprehensive platform preparing for a European conference, the skeptics and those of little faith kept saying that nothing would come of it. And now the Warsaw Pact countries have put forward a new proposal--to hold a European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada to demonstrate to the whole world an example of how to implement military detente, following political detente. There are enough skeptics this time, too, but the political climate in Europe has taken a substantial turn for the better during these years.

SALT II Signing

We reflect with satisfaction on the fact that the day that the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons will be signed in Vienna, the Danube capital neighboring Budapest, is drawing near.

[Yegorov] Yes, a Soviet-American summit meeting is due to take place in Vienna in 2 weeks' time. During this meeting Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter of the United States will sign an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons--SALT II. This event will undoubtedly become an important landmark on the difficult but true road leading to peace and the security of peoples: As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his 1 June speech on Hungarian television, the SALT II treaty will undoubtedly become the most important act ever undertaken for the sake of curbing the nuclear arms race.

It does not suit everyone, however. A fierce polemic over the SALT II treaty has erupted in the United States, especially recently. It seems that the intensity of the opposition is rising. The treaty opponents are putting forward assertions that the Soviet Union will benefit considerably from the conclusion of this agreement. But the United States, they say, will lose on the strategic level. In particular, they say, the SALT II treaty gives the Soviet Union the right to modernize its launching devices for heavy ballistic missiles but does not give this right to the United States. Various fables are being put forth, which represent nothing but public opinion disinformation. And this is happening despite the fact that the American Government and President Carter in particular have recently stated more than once that SALT II has been carefully adjusted and balanced. These arguments, however, do not hold for the opponents of its signing. In recent years, they reply, the United States has not increased its military potential, but the Soviet Union, they say, has been steadily expanding its military might. In this respect certain legislators--Senator Nunn, for example, a democrat from the state of Georgia--believe that the United States now needs to substantially increase its expenditures on strategic and conventional arms in order, they say, to radically change the existing trend towards the Soviet Union's gaining superiority. Gloomy intelligence data are quoted to show the alleged vulnerability of the United States, and Americans are intimidated with the Soviet threat in the traditional manner.

[Rodionov] It seems relevant to note here that the tactics of the treaty's opponents in the United States have suffered certain reversals recently. Having realized that they will not succeed in undermining the signing of the SALT II treaty, they now intend to torpedo the treaty by means of amendments. In connection with this, President Carter has justly stated that the adoption of amendments would be unacceptable both for the USSR and for the United States itself, insofar as such a decision would be tantamount to voting down the treaty.

[Doronin] It is probably time to name, albeit in passing, the opponents of the agreement. These are both certain legislators in the U.S. Congress, retired generals, so-called specialists in strategic problems, certain press organs, and various committees like the Committee on the Present Danger which have been specially set up to work on the public and on congressmen. But of course they are all just tools in the hands of bosses of the military-industrial complex, which is the basic opponent to relaxing tension; interested on the contrary in increasing arms production, which brings them fabulous profits. Therefore they are sparing nothing at the moment--they are spending millions of dollars, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, with the aim of mobilizing public dissatisfaction over the Soviet-American treaty.

[Yegorov] I would like to add that, alongside these traditional disarmament opponents you have just been talking about, there are also others in the United States.

Certain liberal-minded Americans, including some in the capitol, believe that the treaty is insufficiently radical, that a greater arms reduction is necessary, and, therefore, they say, they are against it. They thus not only place themselves alongside the opponents of disarmament, but they are also undermining the significance of the treaty, which is determined above all by the fact that it lays down the road to future talks.

[Doronin] However, as shown by public opinion polls in the United States, the majority of Americans are in favor of signing SALT-II. A congressional report entitled "SALT-II: Certain Foreign Policy Considerations" was published the other day in Washington. I would like to cite a few excerpts from this document. The SALT II talks are not only an indicator of the state of American-Soviet relations, but are also something more--they are the most important measure of the two superpowers in all recent history, the documents says. Other American-Soviet talks, on arms control, contact in the fields of trade and culture, and scientific and other exchanges, fade into the background compared with the political and military importance of their relations in the framework of SALT. Unwillingness by the United States to approve the treaty, the drawing up of which has taken almost 7 years, would be regarded by many as an important change in U.S. policy with regard to the Soviet Union.

[Rodionov] Very accurately put. And, to call a spade a spade, this would mean a return to cold war times. On the other hand, Senate ratification of the SALT II agreement would enable the Soviet Union and the United States to move on to the next round of talks--SALT III.

[Doronin] To sum up, it seems that one must say that concluding the SALT II treaty will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the entire international political climate. These are the hopes peoples attach to it, and they should be justified.

Events in Southern Africa

Talking of positive changes in the international arena--and disarmament is undoubtedly one of the most important problems--I think we might touch on another topic today, the topic of the struggle against racism and colonialism. Last week, incidentally, was the week of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the south of the African Continent. Vasiliy Vasilyevich, you have been carefully following the development of events in the south of Africa. Over to you.

[Yegorov] I would say that the distinguishing feature of the present situation in that region is the intensive maneuvers of the colonial and racist regimes to accustom mercenary black politicians to the new--as they say in the West--political system established in Rhodesia and Namibia. The haste with which the racists are striving to hide under a black and white political umbrella is explained by the great successes achieved by the patriotic liberation forces of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Ian Smith, for example, who quite recently declared with such self-confidence that there would not be majority rule in Rhodesia for another thousand years, has effectively testified to his own weakness and rushed into seeking salvation for his own regime by setting up a government of black puppets.

[Doronin] A black mask on a white face. I do not remember exactly, but it seems that was what the British GUARDIAN termed the results of the pseudo-elections in Rhodesia.

[Yegorov] Very neatly put. The Rhodesian problem, as in the past, is attracting much attention from the world public. The pages of the foreign press are discussing all possibilities concerning the future of the country.

THE GUARDIAN notes that the Constitution of Rhodesia will not put an end to rule by the minority and THE DAILY MAIL says that, in spite of the fact that Muzorewa has become prime minister, the levers of power will remain, as before, in the hands of Ian Smith.

The fact that a solution to the Rhodesian crisis has not been reached and that the country's problems remain intact is shown bythe fairly intensive exchange of opinions between the Western countries, and above all between Britain and the United States, and also the increased influx of official and fairly high-ranking Western representatives into African countries. For this purpose, for example, Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, has visited London, and Anthony Duff, a special representative of the British Government, a deputy secretary [as heard] at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has visited Salisbury. A high-ranking emissary, Lord Harlech, the former British ambassador in Washington, is now hurriedly preparing to go to Africa.

[Rodionov] Evidently Washington and London realize that the preliminary work which has followed the Rhodesian parliamentary elections is a far more complex and delicate matter. Whereas it was possible to place responsibility for the elections on the conscience of the white minority and its black helpers, the time has now come when officials in London and Washington must have their say. This has of course been awaited with impatience by Salisbury, since the coordinated, unnatural Smith-Muzorewa tandem will not advance a single step without the support of the West.

[Yegorov] The American New York TIMES notes that all hopes are being pinned on two arenas beyond Rhodesia's borders and support is coming from both these directions. In Britain, the newspaper said, Margaret Thatcher's government has given a signal in Parliament that it intends to alter policy with regard to Rhodesia, while in Washington the Senate by a considerable majority adopted an amendment calling on President Carter to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. It is notable with what haste the West is extending its "services"--in quotation marks, of course--for a solution to the Rhodesian problem. What yesterday eas extolled as a diplomatic success, a step forward and a sensible and promising compromise, is today being cast aside. Moreover, the long-running propaganda clamor over the West's proposals and initiatives on Rhodesia is being curtailed as much as possible, while the tone of the propaganda has become not quite as self-assured and importunate. It is a question of the British Conservative Government renouncing the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia, which, as you will recall, created the appearance of great changes and which Washington and London for a long time put forward at the United Nations, at international conferences and in negotiations with interested parties, and so on.

[Doronin] Yes, the declaration of the invalidity of the Anglo-American plan, the adoption by the U.S. Senate of the amendment on lifting economic sanctions against Rhodesia and the formation of the unlawful Muzorewa government have entailed a mass of speculation and suppositions concerning the timing and form of the possible recognition by Washington, London and other Western countries of so-called Zimbabwe Rhodesia. There is a discernible and approximate range of supporters and opponents of legalizing the proracist regime, and there has been no serious reshuffling of late between them. However, one gets the feeling that the supporters of recognizing Zimbabwe Rhodesia have been brought to a state of combat readiness.

[Yegorov] The new political situation in Rhodesia has demanded that the country's patriotic forces step up actions to solidify their ranks. An important role in this direction was played by a session of the United Executive Committee of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which was held in Addis Ababa. The session adopted important decisions directed at expanding struggle in Zimbabwe.

Within the framework of the Patriotic Front new central bodies have been set up, namely, a coordinating committee to promote implementation of the front's program in the political and military spheres, a defense council to step up the combat actions of the liberation forces, and a united operational command, which has been given the task of carrying out the orders of the defense council. These decisions reflect in a clear-cut way the striving by ZAPU and ZANU to unite their efforts for the sake of the people's victory over the enemy. They are an important step on the path toward further cohesion of the country's liberation forces in the new stage of the struggle against the racist regime and its screen of puppets. One characteristic is that, although Salisbury is celebrating a honeymoon period, the minds of the white racists and their black hangers-on are uneasy. The government, the New York TIMES notes, is worried about the morale of its soldiers fighting the partisan forces.

[Doronin] The Pretoria authorities are also striving to strengthen their positions in Namibia with the aid of black collaborationists. Lately they have again displayed gross disregard for the world community. Despite the well-known plans for granting independence to Namibia, which were drawn up at the United Nations, the Pretoria rulers have instituted in Windhoek a provisional government made up of members of the so-called Constituent Assembly, which has been renamed the National Assembly. According to the racists' designs it is due to assume legislative functions and declare the independence of Namibia. The internal administration in Namibia, the Zambian Government believes, is tantamount to its unilaterally declaring independence.

[Yegorov] That's true. Pretoria is now trying to placate an angry free Africa by assuring it that nothing of substance has taken place in Namibia. I can see no need, Botha, the South African minister of foreign affairs, has been saying, for a unilateral declaration of independence in the territory in the near future or later, and the National Assembly will not insist on a unilateral declaration of independence. Observers note that reforming the system of government in Namibia, which is occupied by South Africa, has a clearly expressed political aspect. It is a question of setting up a puppet neocolonialist regime in Namibia for the purpose of preserving the economic and political dominance of the West in that country. The National Assembly, which has been formed from the puppet tribal elite and the notorious Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, is an obedient and uncomplaining tool in Pretoria's hands. Inspired by Pretoria, the deputies of this puppet parliament have already turned down UN proposals for a transition to independence under international supervision.

[Doronin] There is a glaring and striking similarity between the actions of Pretoria and Salisbury. In both cases a so-called parliament was elected unlawfully. Later and almost simultaneously they each presented the Africans with a black-and-white government. The fact that in effect the same variant has been played twice speaks of a premeditated and planned action to eliminate the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and SWAPO from a solution to the destinies of their countries. The sinister schemes with regard to Namibia should be considered not as a local phenomenon but on a broad international level, since they affect many countries and peoples. The scornful attitude towards the UN position and the ignoring of world public opinion have been accompanied by unambiguous threats against the opponents of the apartheid regime and by saber-rattling.

[Yegorov] Namibia is under the heel of collective imperialism inasmuch as the interests and investments of many imperialist powers are concentrated there. These interests and investments provide large profits. It has been estimated by economists that in 1978 alone multinational monopolies in Namibia obtained $350 million in net profits.

The plans for turning Namibia into a so-called independent state with its black-and-white government are indeed intended to camouflage the plunder of the country by foreign companies, and the rule to all intents and purposes by white racists.

The imperialists assume that by bringing puppet regimes in Salisbury and Namibia closer to the family of independent African countries they will be able to produce a split in the African community and thus warm their hands. These new maneuvers by the racist authorities in Salisbury and Pretoria and their Western patrons have produced a wave of indignation. The South-West Africa People's Organization has stated that such maneuvering by Western countries, who have for several years been fulfilling a mediation role in the talks between the United Nations and Pretoria over the problem of Namibia, has turned into open treachery. SWAPO confirmed its determination to continue armed struggle for the freedom and genuine independence of its homeland. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has assumed a similar stance.

The majority of the participants of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, which has just completed discussion of the Namibia question, believe that the refusal to grant Namibia genuine and not sham independence will inevitably exacerbate the situation, which will be a threat to peace and security on the continent itself.

[Doronin] Here we come to the end of our broadcast. Goodbye, comrades. All the best to you!

ARAB, AFRICAN YOUTH SEMINAR OPENS IN TASHKENT

LD301650 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, May 30, TASS--An international seminar of representatives of youth organizations of African and Arab countries opened today in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia). Its theme is "The Role of Youth and Its Organizations in Development". Taking part in the seminar will be representatives of youth organizations of Angola, Benin, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Madagascar, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, as well as representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the League of Arab Youth. They already arrived in Tashkent.

On the first day of their meeting, the participants of the seminar were working in the field of the collective economy "Kizil Uzbekistan" so as to contribute their earnings to the peace fund. Feature and documentary films made in Asia and African countries are shown in cinema houses of Tashkent. The seminar will end on June 2.

Conference Ends

LD032132 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, June 2, TASS--The international seminar of representatives of the youth organizations of the Asian and African continents came to a close in the capital of Uzbekistan today. For four days the participants in the seminar in this Soviet Central Asian republic discussed the problems of participation of the youth in the development of their countries.

Representatives of the youth organizations of the developing countries declared for the cohesion and solidarity of the young generation of the planet. They wrathfully condemned the policy of Beijing that betrayed the cause of peace and socialism. Noted was the danger of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty, concluded under the U.S. aegis, to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

TASS REPORTS CARTER NBC INTERVIEW ON ENERGY CRISIS

LD032018 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

["In the Service of the Monopolies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--The U.S. administration has no intention of heeding public protests against its energy policy, openly geared to serve the interests and needs of the oil monopolies. This is the gist of the U.S. President's remarks made in an interview for the NBC T.V. company.

President Carter spoke in defence of the decision to lift oil price controls, which by official calculations alone, will bring the monopolies about $100 billion in additional profits by 1985. The measure is diametrically opposed to the view of a majority of Americans, as indicated by a joint study by the NBC and the AP agencies, who believe it actually to be a concession by the administration to monopoly demands for freedom to raise oil prices. 65 per cent of those covered by the poll stated they simply do not believe there is a shortage of petrol in many parts of the country, regarding it as a result of oil company machinations.

Disagreeing with these views, the President said the fuel deficit problem has acquired a permanent character and maintained that lifting price controls will result in higher oil extraction within the United States, will induce economy and alleviate the steadily increasing dependence on deliveries of foreign oil products.

Meanwhile, James Carter had to admit that, though giving the monopolies additional profits, the plan will be unable to eliminate the extremely unfavourable situation regarding the provision of the U.S. with energy sources. There are no magic replies to this very difficult question, he stated and went on to predict fuel shortages, in future months. These problems will not disappear, he said, and the country will have to make a choice between temporary inconveniences now, and real difficulties later.

The President confirmed the decision to ignore the West European countries' sharp criticism of the White House initiative in offering to subsidize the oil companies purchases of fuel oil on the world market, which is expected to send prices soaring and aggravate oil supply problems for America's allies. The West Europeans did not like this decision, he noted. But in Carter's opinion it will help the U.S. prevent a potential crisis. The President announced his intention to put the question of oil deliveries and economizing before the international economic conference to be held by the leaders of the six leading Western countries at the end of June. A multifaceted approach to the problem is needed, the President stressed, making it clear that the USA is fully resolved to shift the burden of its own energy troubles onto the shoulders of its Western partners.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES MONOPOLIES FOR U.S. OIL SHORTAGES

LD020606 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today, Friday, 1 June, the decision of the United States administration on lifting the controls over oil prices comes into effect. Radio Moscow's economic commentator, Viktor Korneyev, writes the following:

Thus following the heated debates in different (?forums) of Congress, the U.S. administration has launched its gradual lifting of controls over the price of oil and oil products.

With this, as President Carter has declared, the administration hopes that the increase in the cost of oil fuel for the consumer will force Americans to use less oil fuel and that the production of oil in the country will grow. In regard to the consumer, they probably will have to put off distant journeys by car and to spend their vacations nearer home. However, if many Americans do swap their Fords and Chevrolets for bicycles, this will hardly resolve the country's oil problems.

Actually, the administration, by decontrolling oil prices, has been forced to admit its impotence in resolving the oil crisis. This step by the White House stresses, as it were, the dependence of the country's economy and of every American separately on the oil monopolies. The American oil kings have long awaited this blessed day. Now they can put on the market those stockpiles of oil and oil products which had led to a substantial worsening of the supply of oil in the country.

Now we are promised an improvement in the situation, but it is no secret that this improvement will take place exclusively at the expense of the taxpayer. It has been estimated that the American consumer will fork out an additional $130-150 for his oil and oil products a year following the lifting of the price controls. But with the oil companies it's quite a different matter. White House experts believe they will line their pockets with at least $15.5 billion additional profit. This latest attempt by the administration to resolve the oil problem at the expense of the man in the street has been severely criticized by such a prominent member of Congress as Senator Edward Kennedy and by others. And I believe they are right.

It is well known that the oil difficulties do not stem from the events in Iran and not from a cut in the import of Middle Eastern oil. Even at the height of the so-called oil crisis the United States imported more oil than in the corresponding period of 1978. This information has been taken from a research carried out by the Library of Congress at the demand of Congressman (?Eilberg). Moreover, the United States would, by more intensively developing its own natural resources, fully meet its demand in oils. This, however, has not taken place. Apparently the oil monopolies kept banking on the day they could get the maximum profit for their oil and this day has now come. In this way the administration actually has followed in the wake of the oil businessman to the detriment of the interests of millions of Americans. The decision to [words indistinct] and oil products goes to show that the United States has a second unofficial center of power whose opinion is sometimes more important than the voice of the administrations.

U.S. DECISION TO SUBSIDIZE OIL IMPORTS IMPACTS ON WEST EUROPE

LD011822 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["A Blow Below the Belt"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Hardly ten days passed since the U.S. representative at the Conference of the International Energy Agency in Paris was vehemently assuring the West European partners of his devotion to the concerted policy of rational use of energy resources, when a veritable scandal flared up at the Atlantic family. Washington decided to pay additional subsidies to oil companies which supply oil to the American market, and huge subsidies at that--a seventh part of the present price of oil products in the "free market".

The United States, which kept the decision secret for a long time, motivated it with naive simplicity. The prices in the home American market, they assure, proved to be lower than in nine West European "Common Market" countries, and the oil companies in pursuit of profits started more frequently sending their tankers to West European shores. Experiencing acute "gasoline famine", Washington decided with the help of dollars to turn the flow of oil products to the United States. But in the American capital they for some reason did not remember the needs of the partners though, judging by the decision which was taken, they were not forgetful of the profits of U.S. oil companies--chief suppliers of fuel to the home market.

It is not difficult to see what this decision will mean for Western Europe itself: The threat of a new rise in prices caused by the outflow of oil.

One can understand therefore the mood of Washington's junior partners caused by its unilateral act. "A blow below the belt"--this is how the decision was qualified by the Paris LE MATIN. The alerted group of experts of the European Economic Community resolutely denounced the oil policy of the United States. Protests have been made from West European capitals to Washington but Washington so far accepts these protests with feigned indifference.

But this is clear. By the right of the strong, the only possible right in the capitalist economy, the United States puts its difficulties on the shoulders of junior partners. But what about slogans of "Atlantic solidarity?" Well, the slogans remain as they are.

UNITED STATES 'INEXORABLY' MOVING TOWARD DEPRESSION

LD032346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 June--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

U.S. President J. Carter has given orders to reorganize his group of economic advisers. Observers believe that this reflects grave government concern with the worsening economic situation and the political consequences for the present administration.

In his memo to the heads of departments and offices, J. Carter announced the appointment of M. Blumenthal, U.S. treasury secretary, as the main government representative for economic matters. The group responsible for developing economic policy, which M. Blumenthal will head, will control the process of adopting decisions connected with the economy. Vice President W. Mondale will take part in all the sessions of the group.

The reorganization of the White House economic apparatus was the direct result of the government's helplessness in leading the country out of its labyrinth of worsening economic problems. Even government officials admit that virtually all the administration's economic measures have been only slightly effective or complete failures.

As statistics indicate, the United States, which is still suffering from the deep industrial slump of 1974-1975, is moving inexorably toward a new depression.

According to a statement by the U.S. Commerce Department, the index of basic economic indicators fell by 3 percent in April, which points to the sharp deceleration of the country's economic development rate. At the same time, unemployment is reaching the enormous figure of 5.8 percent of the total working population. The wide-ranging anti-inflation program is not producing any results at all; presently the cost of living rate is almost 14 percent.

In these extremely unfavorable circumstances, the press notes, the administration has encountered chaos and quarrels among economic advisers who are incapable of developing and implementing a unified policy. Through the centralization of the economic leadership the White House hopes to end this situation This, however, does not mean that the government's economic course will change. The press points out that the administration intends to adhere to its course of cutbacks in domestic social programs and a simultaneous increase in military allocations. In other words, the reorganization does not offer Americans any hope of alleviating the burden of inflation, unemployment and the general decline in living standards.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT ON VANCE EUROPE, MIDEAST TOUR

LD031930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: U.S. Secretary of State Vance has returned from a 2-week trip to West Europe and the Near East. The secretary of state held talks in Europe with the heads of government of Britain, Italy and Spain, and also took part in the annual session of the NATO Council in the Hague. During his visit to the Near East he had meetings with President as-Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel, and was present at the opening of a new round of separate talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Appraising the results of the secretary of state's tour, local observers consider that they will scarcely evoke a "flood of enthusiasm" in the White House. It is pointed out that the trip basically only demonstrated the complex difficulties of American diplomacy and in no way mapped out the ways of overcoming them.

The main question at the talks in London was the drawing up of a new joint strategy with regard to racialist Rhodesia and the puppet regime which has been set up there. As is known, the British Conservative government is inclined toward official recognition of Rhodesia, and Washington shares London's motives and aims.

The Washington POST and other papers have been quoting statements by the British side, which has reported that C. Vance made no objections to London's position. The secretary of state himself stated that the United States must adapt itself to the "new reality" in Rhodesia. It is noteworthy that after C. Vance's talks A. Lowenstein, an adviser to the U.S. State Department, left for Rhodesia for conversations with Muzorewa, the head of the puppet regime, in an "unofficial capacity."

If the talks in London took place, in the New York TIMES expression, against a background of a "fundamental coincidence of the interests of both countries," in the Near East C. Vance had to work pretty hard to save his mission from open collapse. Even the laboriously conceived and pompous ceremonies attended by C. Vance, As-Sadat and Begin, could not, as the Washington POST stressed, "disperse the clouds hanging over the Egyptian-Israeli settlement process."

As the informed magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT pointed out, "American officials are for the first time seriously concerned about the Egyptian president's situation both in his own country and in the Arab world."

In the words of one of the American official representatives, C. Vance went to the Near East with the task of "creating the impression" that serious talks are in progress between Egypt and Israel, in order to help As-Sadat "resurrect his influence in Arab circles." This task was not fulfilled, and Vance admitted that because of certain "obstacles," the talks will take a long time.

The secretary of state's position in the Hague at the NATO Council session was sharply contradictory. On the one hand, the members of the bloc came out in support of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, and on the other, Vance and the other ministers made a statement about the "necessity for parallel efforts to speed up the modernization" of the NATO missile arsenal.

C. Vance's discussions in Rome and Madrid touched on questions of the difficult internal political situation of the governments of Italy and Spain and their relations with the local communist parties. As the press points out, he stressed again the profound concern of Washington about the constantly growing influence of the communists in these countries.

Besides this, the secretary of state carried out "soundings" at his talks in Madrid about the possibility of drawing Spain into the NATO bloc.

CONTRADICTIONS IN SECRETARY BROWN'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

LD012020 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jun 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: It is hard to get rid of mixed feelings when reading the speech American Defense Secretary Harold Brown made on May 30 at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the one hand, while adhering to official Washington's positive line regarding a SALT II treaty, Brown came out unequivocally in its favour and, moreover, warned about the serious consequences for the United States' security in case the treaty did not get ratified.

On the other hand, however, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the selfsame Brown in that very speech actually cast doubts about the importance and value of a SALT II treaty, and urged the further boosting of the arms race by the United States, the building of its own land, sea and air based missile system. The Pentagon chief maintained that the U.S. was entering such a period when, whether with or without a SALT II, the Russians will have a capacity to destroy a considerable part of American land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles by a sudden strike.

One is entitled to ask: How can one reconcile this contradiction? Everything indicates that Brown needed to scare his listeners by discoursing about the so-called "first strike" by the USSR in order to justify the Pentagon's plans to produce and put on the conveyer lines new weapons systems. It can be fittingly recalled in this connection that the U.S. House of Representatives, under the pressure from the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex, has just adopted a decision compelling the President to create a new system of deploying land-based strategic missiles. The decision is adopted in the form of an amendment to a bill on supplementary allocations to the Pentagon for the 1979 financial year for developing a new "MX" strategic missile and a system for its deployment. In other words this is a matter of new major U.S. allocations for military needs, though even today's budget of the Pentagon stands at the record sum of nearly 130 billion dollars. What can be said on this score? One thing only: Attempts to satisfy at all costs the appetites of the American military-industrial complex are diametrically opposed to the goals the USA and the USSR set themselves, as they move towards signing a SALT II treaty.

PRC, NOT SOVIET NAVY THREATENS ASEAN NATIONS

OW010717 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 31 May 79 OW

[(Shmidtin) commentary: "True and False Threats"]

[Excerpts] Beijing radio has reported that the Soviet Navy seemingly poses a threat to the ASEAN countries and is attempting to blockade the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea. In this connection, station observer (Shmidtin) writes:

The Soviet Union has no hostile intentions whatsoever toward the ASEAN countries. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and these countries are constantly developing.

It is nothing strange for Soviet warships to occasionally sail the waters off Southeast Asia, but solely because of this, Beijing's propaganda media have alleged that it poses a danger to the region.

The Chinese leaders are trying to undermine the ASEAN countries' relations with the outside world by hook or by crook in an attempt to isolate those countries, deprive them of the possibility of obtaining international support and realize their expansionist schemes in those countries more quickly. To this end, the Chinese leaders have dished out the allegation that the Soviet Union poses a military or naval threat to the ASEAN countries, in an attempt to terrify those countries.

Chinese newspapers have openly declared that China is modernizing its navy in order to step up its expansionist activities on the seas near Southeast Asia. In an article entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Banner and Build a Powerful Navy," RENMIN RIBAO said that China wants to build a powerful navy for the purpose of liberating the islands occupied by the enemies. China has made territorial claims on a number of islands in the South China Sea and on vast tracts of land belonging to Southeast Asian countries, and the Chinese Navy is playing a major role in realizing its expansionist schemes. Thus far it has carried out several intrusions and provocative operations. Beijing's marines [as heard] invaded and occupied the Xisha Islands in 1974. And not long ago, Beijing made a show of force near the Senkaku Islands, claimed by both China and Japan.

A newspaper published in Manila reported that Chinese ships transported weapons to the Philippines to arm the pro-Beijing terrorists. Chinese ships have also transported weapons to Kampuchea to equip the traitors there.

All this shows that the activities being carried out by the Chinese Navy in the Southeast Asia region are indeed a threat to the ASEAN countries. Beijing simply cannot cover up its clear threat to those countries by alleging that the Soviet Navy poses a threat to them.

PRC'S ATTEMPT TO BLOCK SRV-ASEAN TREATY HIT

OW021145 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have been trying to obstruct Vietnam's efforts to develop and strengthen good-neighborly relations with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

To achieve their aim, Beijing's mass media have slandered the proposal the SRV made to the ASEAN members for signing a nonaggression treaty. In an article filled with anti-Vietnamese fabrications, RENMIN RIBAO said the proposed treaty would be nothing but "a scrap of paper" as long as the Vietnamese authorities carry out their "perfidious policy" and engage in "hypocritical activities." Please listen to our station observer Mulatov's commentary on Vietnam's proposal to the ASEAN members and the Chinese ruling clique's irritation at this proposal.

In my opinion, the Chinese leaders are not qualified to blame anyone of being perfidious or hypocritical even if such a blame is motivated by good will. Vietnamese troops did not encroach on Chinese territory, whereas China's Armed Forces trampled on Sino-Vietnamese friendship, undermined the unity against imperialism and perfidiously attacked Vietnam. The Chinese leaders are trying to ignore the fact that since the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists by the Indochinese people, it is not Vietnam, but China, which has become the source of tension throughout Southeast Asia. Beijing's leaders have been carrying out various sabotage activities in this region. For instance, Beijing has provided weapons and funds to secessionist groups and antigovernment rebels in Burma and some ASEAN countries--such as the Philippines and Malaysia--and maintained political ties with these insurgents. At the same time Beijing's leaders have been telling the governments of these countries that China harbors friendship toward them and really supports them, which is precisely a concrete expression of political hypocrisy and perfidy.

As for Vietnam, its policy toward the ASEAN members is very clear. The Vietnamese people, whose peace and independence was violated by the Japanese militarists, French colonialists and U.S. imperialists over a period of more than 3 decades, urgently seek a favorable international environment and are eager to establish and develop good-neighborly relations and peaceful cooperation with all the countries in the region. Vietnam's proposal to the ASEAN members for signing a nonaggression treaty is based on the Vietnamese leaders' desire to establish a stable and peaceful zone in the region. The Chinese leaders are enraged by this peace-loving proposal by Vietnam. Their reaction thoroughly reveals that they in fact are the opponents of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. After having stirred up tension in Vietnam's northern areas, the Beijing leaders are now instigating a new aggressive scheme against Socialist Vietnam because they are afraid that Vietnam will consolidate its position in Southeast Asia and that Vietnam's peace-loving policy will grow in influence.

PRC SEEKS FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY EXPORTING LABOR

LD020616 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["China: Trade in Manpower"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Beijing magazine JINGJI GUANYANG has published an article indicating that the Chinese leadership is planning to export en masse surplus manpower in order to get in this way more foreign exchange needed by Beijing for building up its military and economic potential.

With this aim in view the magazine recommends setting up in third countries so-called "mixed enterprises" that would use Western capital investments and technology and Chinese labor. The magazine estimated that if a million Chinese are taken abroad and work there on the construction sites of such enterprises for three years this will ensure for China a considerable inflow of foreign currency. How is this to be done? Simply by making certain compulsory "deduction" from the workers' wages, amounting to at least one-third of their earnings. This alone, the magazine says, will bring in a "profit" of 2.5 billion dollars a year.

In making these estimates, the magazine stresses that there is no time to be wasted and that China should open talks with foreign firms to establish "mixed" enterprises.

This article in JINGJI GUANYANG is not the first evidence of the striving of the Beijing rulers to make profits on the exploitation of Chinese working people jointly with foreign capitalists. Towards the end of last year the Western press reported that representatives of the PRC held talks in Hong Kong with the owners of a number of American and West European companies concerning the construction in this British colony of so-called joint enterprises to be financed by Western firms with China undertaking to provide cheap labor force for them. Now, to judge by this Chinese newspaper, the export of Chinese manpower is assuming a still larger scale.

BEIJING SUPPORT FOR BURMESE REBELS CONDEMNED

BK041039 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 3 Jun 79 BK

[Station Observer's commentary]

[Text] Burma's news agency NAB [NEWS AGENCY BURMA] has reported that Beijing-controlled rebels have treated the villagers of (?Mong Nawng) in the Shan State in a barbarous manner, have set fire to the village and are murdering almost all the villagers. The insurgents, who have been terrorizing and committing subversive activities, have lately become more brutal and barbarous.

According to BOTATAUNG, a Rangoon newspaper, insurgent units have set fire to tractors, oil pipelines, silos, railroad tracks and bridges. They roam around, like bandits, robbing those traveling in cars, setting fire to villages, and torturing and murdering the civilians. When defeated and driven out by government forces, they put into practice their slogan "Kill all, destroy all."

What kind of people are these rebels who have been so cruel to the Burmese people? They have famous backgrounds. Some of them are landlord and feudalist separatists who belong to various nationality groups. Some are criminals hiding in the jungle. But the majority of them are leftist adventurers who claim to be communist. They are Beijing's agents influenced by Mao Zedong's idea that power grows out of the barrel of a gun.

The Beijing leadership does not care if they are leftists or rightists; it supports them so long as they oppose and want to fight against the present government of Burma. The rebels first attended ideological and military training courses at camps in southern China. Later, they were armed and sent back to Burma, accompanied by Chinese military advisers. According to the testimony of captured rebels, the rebel units are being reinforced with Chinese People's Militiamen from Yunnan Province.

The Burmese leaders have said that the government is fighting the rebels not because of ideological differences but because they have taken up arms to realize their aspirations. The Rangoon government has more than once called on them to surrender and settle the problem peacefully. But they have turned a deaf ear to the call. Similarly, Beijing has failed to respond to Burma's efforts to resolve through diplomatic means the problem arising from Beijing's support to the insurgents.

The Beijing leadership's pledges for brotherliness, goodneighborliness and friendship cannot be associated with what is really happening on the Burmese-Chinese border. A British OBSERVER correspondent has reported that the "undeclared war" in northern and northeast Burma has become Burma's major political problem and that this war has adverse effects on various sectors of the country. Many people have been killed and many have become widows and orphans as a result of severe battles, like the one fought following Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Rangoon last year.

Life in the insurgent-infested areas is at a standstill and Burma's economy is facing difficulties. The government is spending huge amounts of money which could otherwise be spent on health and education programs and on the construction of industries, to reconstruct the facilities destroyed by the insurgents.

Burma, which is striving to raise the standard of living by improving its social and economic conditions while trying to eliminate the evils inherited from colonial rule, has many other things to do.

Beijing is carrying out subversive activities within Burma in order to create instability and force Burma to change its foreign policy. Beijing wants to drag Burma into the "antihegemonist front" set up by the followers of Mao Zedong. So Beijing is trying in various ways, including lending support to the antigovernment rebels, to press Burma. Nobody can thus guarantee that Beijing will not try to punish another country, as it did to Vietnam.

PRC'S TREATMENT OF MUSLIMS ASSAILED

LD020636 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Under the Authority of the Chinese Chauvinists"]

[Text] Muslims all over the world are celebrating the new Hegira year, 1400. In many countries Muslims welcome the new year in an atmosphere of freedom of conscience with their ways and customs preserved. However, there exist two countries where Muslims are deprived of the most elementary rights, especially among the poor, who are subjected to racial discrimination. These two countries are China and Israel.

You know quite well that the Palestinian Arab people have no genuinely independent administration, based on self-determination, nor an independent existence. You also know that the self-rule which the Israeli Zionists and the United States, with the help of As-Sadat, are trying to impose on these people is nothing but a smokescreen designed to conceal Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

In this respect, the situation of the Muslims in China is similar to that of the Palestinian Arabs. The Muslim population in China, Uigur, Uzbek and Tajik live mainly in Xinjiang Province. They number some 8 million people. They used to enjoy self-government, but this was done away with by the Chinese emperors before the end of the 18th century. Chinese rule was imposed on the Muslims, who thus formed a number of colonies ruled by Beijing. Their religious creeds, ways and customs were blatantly violated.

Xinjiang Muslims linked their national independence, along with the rest of the Chinese, to the triumph of the Chinese revolution.

As a matter of fact, the People's Republic of China established a program for solving the problem of nationalities in the country long before the Chinese leadership turned its back to the policy of socialist internationalism. Muslims were given autonomy then. In the annex to the charter of the party issued at the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1956 it is said that special attention should be paid to the need for caution against and for steps to be taken to avoid Chinese chauvinism in the ranks of the party and among those who worked in state bodies.

However, Mao Zedong and his entourage failed to adhere to this line, and, proceeding from racist conceptions of Chinese purity and the illusory immaturity of non-Chinese peoples, the Maoist leadership of China turned the administrative independence of the Muslim population in Xinjiang into a (?pseudo-entity). This leadership then embarked on a policy of mandatory assimilation in this region and began moving ethnic Chinese there.

Since 1960, the percentage of ethnic Chinese living there has risen from 6 to 45 percent. In practical terms, Chinese chauvinism began to find expression in the allocation to Muslims of completely inadequate jobs, in comparison with those given to the Chinese population. Muslims, on the other hand, were encouraged to do (?hard) work and economic backwardness remained stagnant in regions with large minority populations.

The Cultural Revolution caused considerable damage to Muslims in Xinjiang Province. During the revolution, local authority structures were destroyed, along with publishing houses, printing firms, newspapers and magazines in the Uigur and Kazak languages. Schools for various nationalities were closed. Furthermore, officials humiliated the religious feelings of Muslims of the (Kho Luang Bin) region, where they burned the holy Koran and prohibited them from conducting the ceremonies of [words indistinct]. And, when the Muslims attempted to flee to the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and other countries, the Maoists dealt with them savagely.

On 29 May 1962, Chinese troops opened fire on hundreds of elderly people, women and children in a [word indistinct] Kazakh region in China, where national cadres were (?massacred). This is the nature of administrative self-rule in the shadow of Mao Zedong! The question of nationalities has thus as yet remained unsolved in China and the new Chinese Constitution of 1975 carries no provisions banning discrimination and injustice to the Muslims and other non-Chinese ethnic groups.

On the other hand, mandatory assimilation continues to such an extent that even the partial self-rule they are supposed to enjoy does not exist. In addition, the standard of living of non-Chinese groups remains one of the lowest in the world. Consequently, Muslims in China welcome the new Hegira year 1400, while wearing the yoke of the chauvinism of the superpower in Beijing.

HEGEMONISTIC PLANS OF U.S.-PRC-JAPAN AXIS SCORED

LD021906 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: Japan is working out plans for holding jointly with the United States big air exercises with the participation of U.S. B-52 strategic bombers. This was stated at a press conference on Friday by General Goro Takeda, representative of the air force of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces".

U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises become ever more frequent and bigger, both by the strength of the participating troops and the amount of military hardware and the extent of geographic areas they cover. Major Japanese-U.S. naval exercises involving ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet were held in the Pacific Ocean south of the Japanese archipelago in July last year. During the exercises "joint operations" of the U.S. and Japanese navies were practiced. This time air exercises are being prepared.

The past months of this year have seen a whole series of military exercises in Japan, including a major many-day operation at the end of May with the landing of a force in Hokkaido Island and its subsequent engagement with an enemy that "invaded Japan from the north".

Big military units were transported across the entire country from south to north by sea and land to the accompaniment of the hullabaloo about an alleged "Soviet threat" as well as about a necessity to build up Japanese military potential, and to enhance the alliance with Washington, and broaden military contacts with Beijing. The stirring up of military hysteria in the country is aimed at facilitating an increase in appropriations for remilitarization of Japan, appropriations which grow from year to year. In the 1979 fiscal year alone, Tokyo is to spend more than 2,000,000 million yen for armaments--10.2 per cent more than in the previous year.

Japan has already purchased 4.5 billion dollars worth of combat aircraft in the United States for the purposes of re-equipment of its air force. Responding to the call from Washington, the military circles of Japan are speeding up and increasing the might of the navy which already now is Asia's second by its tonnage. On the whole, Japan's military budget over the past ten years has increased seven-fold.

The militarist circles of Japan do not conceal any longer that they are straining after an all-round armament of the country including its own nuclear weapons. Such ominous plans by the reactionary forces and their patrons in Washington and Beijing do not remain unnoticed and are viewed by the peace-loving public as attempts at creating a new seat of tension in the region for covering up the hegemonistic plans of the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis.

ROBERT STRAUSS ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR TRADE TALKS

LD021902 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, TASS--Robert Strauss, special representative of the U. S. President at trade talks with Japan, arrived here today. He is to discuss with representatives of the Japanese Government commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

The main topic of discussion will be the question of reducing the United States' tremendous deficit in its trade with Japan. In 1978, this deficit reached 11.6 billion dollars and it keeps growing. In April, for instance, this deficit increased by 300 million dollars as compared with the same period of last year. Washington demands that Tokyo cut its exports to the USA and open the Japanese market more widely to American goods.

BEIJING PRESSURES JAPAN TO AID POL POT REGIME

OW020629 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Foreign Minister Sonoda has told a Japanese Diet session that Japan is ready to expand its aid to the ousted Pol Pot regime of Kampuchea. In this connection, Tsvetov, our Tokyo correspondent, has filed the following report:

The fact that Foreign Minister Sonoda promised Japan's expanded aid to the Pol Pot regime, a puppet of China which physically eliminated a large section of the Kampuchean people, means that Japan has made another concession to Beijing's demands. Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, during her Beijing meeting with Japanese upper house President Yasui in January, demanded Japanese cooperation with China in its intervention in Kampuchea's domestic affairs. She cited a provision of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty to justify the demand. Japanese ruling circles appear ready to comply with this Chinese demand.

The JCP newspaper, AKAHATA, commenting on the Sonoda remarks, charged that aid to the Pol Pot gang by the Japanese Government is aimed at assisting maneuvers to overthrow the popular regime of Kampuchea. This is naked intervention in Kampuchea's domestic affairs; this is an intolerable stand, AKAHATA declared, that involves basic principles of Japanese foreign policy.

In signing the treaty with China, the Japanese Government stated its position--that Japan is not obligated by the treaty to take joint action with China. It promised not to allow China to use the treaty to secure Japanese cooperation with its Asian strategy. Reformist forces in Japan, however, warned that the treaty, concluded on Beijing's terms, would create the possibility of Japan's being drawn into Beijing's hegemonist activities. Reality has proven that the Japanese public was correct. The Japanese public and Japanese newspapers and magazines--including major dailies such as ASAHI, YOMIURI, MAINICHI and SANKEI SHIMBUN--strongly criticized the genocidal policy of the anti-popular Pol Pot regime against the Kampuchean people and its trampling of their basic rights and freedom. The Japanese Government itself also negatively viewed the undemocratic policies of the Pol Pot regime. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government is going to extend aid to the ousted Kampuchean clique, the whereabouts of which is not even known.

There is nothing strange about it. As a price for its concession to Chinese demands, Japan expects China to come up with favorable deals in the trade and economic areas. Beijing has not only imposed a freeze on many contracts with Japanese firms but has also suggested that economic cooperation with the United States and West European countries could be more attractive than that with Japan. The economic lever, added to the political lever--the Sino-Japanese treaty--has proven effective.

ANTI-SOVIET BOOKS IN JAPAN FAN 'MILITARY PSYCHOSIS'

LD291916 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin reports:

A new bestseller has made its appearance in Japanese book shops entitled "World War Three in Japan. The Russians Have Landed!" This provocative anti-Soviet concoction develops lunatic ideas about.... "the conquest by the Soviet Union of the Japanese islands during the next decade, establishing in the country an occupation regime and deporting the top ranking representatives of Japanese business and political circles to Siberia". Yet another brainchild of the morbid imagination of theanti-Sovieters is insistently thrust on the reader--"the eleven-day battle on Hokkaido" which relates about "the conquest of Japan by the Soviet Armed Forces in a mere eleven days". The publishing of such books is only one of the links in the broad campaign of fanning up the military psychosis pursued by Japan's military circles. At the same time, the Japanese military and those who stand behind their back are taking concrete steps to intensify military preparations in the country. The recent example is the six-day, large-scale exercises of the "Self-Defence Force", which ended today. The aim of the exercises held in the northern part of Japan was to "repulse an attack on Japan from the north". The National Defense Agency is vigorously pursuing the course of building up the country's military potential. In this, emphasis is placed on the deployment of offensive types of weapons and military equipment. In the process of creation, among others, are a tank division, helicopter brigades for fire support of ground troops. Representatives of the military circles and of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party have begun to openly speak up in favour of equipping Japan with nuclear weapons, stating that the country's constitution allegedly does not preclude the possession of tactical nuclear weapons. The Pentagon is also contributing to intensifying anti-Soviet hysteria and the nudging of Japan onto the path of the arms race. Among others, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Thomas Hayward at yesterday's meeting in Tokyo with Ganri Yamashita, head of the National Defence Agency, alleged that the Soviet Union is "building up" its naval might in the Pacific Ocean and, under this pretext, demanded that Japan step up its military preparations. Japan's military budget is the biggest among all Asian states, with the exception of China. In the current fiscal year, over 2,000,000 million yen are appropriated for military purposes, a 10.2 percent increase over the previous year. 13,000,000 million yen have been appropriated for the new five-year program of building up the Japanese armed forces (1980-1984).

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS FOUND JAPAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD011644 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, TASS--A group of deputies of the Japanese parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party held yesterday a constituent meeting at which they established a society for Japanese-Soviet friendship. 38 deputies of the two chambers of parliament from the Liberal Democratic Party became members of the society. Masayoshi Ito was elected its chairman.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION LED BY TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD021045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A party-government delegation of the Mongolian Peoples Republic arrived in Moscow today. It is headed by Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great Peoples Hural. The delegation is on its way to Sofia for a friendly official visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic. At the airport, the delegation was met by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS LEADERS ON REACTION

ID031343 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, June 3, TASS--The April revolution did away with exploiters and gave political power to the working people, stated Hafizollah Amin, prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressing the elders and top religious figures of Kandahar and Kunar provinces. Having emphasized that the leadership of Afghanistan carries out all activities in the interests of the people and deeply respects the freedom of religion, the prime minister said: The enemies of the revolution, who make use of provocative fabrications in their propaganda, are trying to bring about an atmosphere of tension in the country in order to discredit the gains of the April revolution. We strive to live in peace and tranquility essential for the realization of the revolution goals of building a new society.

Having accused foreign reactionary circles of activities hostile to Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin said foreign special services spend huge sums of money every day in order to try to get a hold of Afghanistan and to deprive its people of freedom and to return the power to the exploiter classes. The oppressors and parasites, he said, cannot live in our country and in panic fled abroad from where they conduct subversive activities. H. Amin emphasized that the working people of Afghanistan accomplished the revolution without outside help, without financial support from any country. We are proud of this and we delcare this for the whole world to hear.

Our successes, the head of the government went on to say, infuriate the enemies of the revolution. In order to denigrate our revolution they resort to lies. The radio stations of London, Islamabad and Beijing are particularly zealous in spreading calumnies.

Having emphasized that favourable conditions have been created in Afghanistan for joint fraternal life of Pushtu, Baluchis, Tajiks and other nationalities, Hafizollah Amin in conclusion called on the working people of Afghanistan to wage a resolute struggle against the enemies of the people and of the revolution, and make every effort to build a society free from exploitation of man by man, and to protect the motherland from any encroachments.

AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY PROTESTS PAKISTANI SUBVERSION

ID031728 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, June 3, TASS--Mass rallies and demonstrations continue in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in support of its people's government. Hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, pupils and students, representing all strata of the working population of the DRA wrathfully condemn the machinations of internal and external reaction which, supported by imperialist quarters, are hatching plans of aggression against the Democratic Republic. Participants in the manifestations [as received] expressed firm resolve to defend the gains of the April revolution and fittingly rebuff the enemies of the Afghan people who encroach on the country's independence.

A commentary published here by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY strongly condemns also actions by reactionary Pakistani circles who, with the connivance of the imperialists, incite counterrevolutionary elements towards subversive activities against Afghanistan. The DRA Government, the commentary notes, has at its disposal valid documents about the activities of reactionary from the territory of Pakistan.

AFGHAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS TADZHIKISTAN

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, June 1, TASS--We were greatly impressed by Tadzhikistan's achievements, especially the status of women in this Soviet eastern republic, Diloro Mahak, president of the Presidium of the People's Organization of Women of Afghanistan said to a TASS correspondent. She is leading a delegation of this organization which is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee.

"Women here have equal rights on a par with men. At the same time, they enjoy special privileges," said Diloro Mahak after visting the Dushanbe cotton mill which employs chiefly women.

The guests from the DRA saw light, clean shops of the mill, a preventing clinic where textile workers can stay free of charge and repair their health. The mill has its own holiday home in a mountain gorge. Culinary shops, dress-making establishments and laundries relieve women of many domestic chores. Women account for over forty percent of the labour force in Tadzhikistan's industry. They are paid equal wages for equal work.

Many women hold important government positions, Diloro Mahak said. She had a meeting with Bazgul Dodikhuddyeva, deputy minister of education of Tadzhikistan, and Khosiyat Abdushukurova, deputy minister of public health. During their five-day stay in Tazkhikistan, the guests visited many factories, collective farms, educational establishments, kindergartens and hospitals. The delegation was received by Gludzhikov Bobosadykov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan.

PAKISTANI RELIGIOUS DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD031338 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--A delegation of religious figures of Pakistan arrived in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The delegation (? is led) by M. Haroon, minister of the interior, religious affairs and national minorities. The Pakistani guests are to visit the Uzbek and Tadzhik Soviet republics, Moscow, and Leningrad. They are to familiarize themselves with the religious life of their co-believers, with the development of the economy and culture in a number of areas of the land of the soviets.

NEW NEPALESE GOVERNMENT PREPARES REFERENDUM

LD010938 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Katmandu, June 1, TASS--A new Government of Nepal, led by Surya Bahadur Thapa, was announced here today. K.B. Shahi member of the National Panchayat (parliament), has become the foreign minister of the kingdom. Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa who was appointed to this post on May 30, is also minister of finance and minister for the affairs of the royal court.

The new prime minister said that among the cabinet's most important tasks is to prepare a national referendum, which is to decide the question of Nepal's future political system, and to create all the necessary conditions for a free expression of the electorate's will.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD011236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A conversation took place today between Nikolay Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who arrived in Moscow on his way to the Colombo conference of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries. During the conversation Nikolay Firyubin and Hun Sen exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Kampuchean relations and on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

On the same day Nikolay Firyubin gave a luncheon in Hun Sen's honor which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Lenin's Tomb

LD040857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is passing through Moscow, today visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the unknown soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Departure 4 June

LD041022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation, member of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who was passing through Moscow on his way to the conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo, left the Soviet Union today.

KAMPUCHEAN STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATION REPORTED

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 1, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea alone has the right to represent the Kampuchean people in the non-alignment movement and all other international organisations. This is stressed in a statement of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, circulated by the SPK agency. At present, the document points out, the People's Revolutionary Council is controlling the whole territory, managing all domestic and foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

The statement rejects as groundless and slanderous Beijing's allegations about Vietnam's "aggression" against Kampuchea. The peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea are now threatened by China, that is why the two fraternal peoples strengthen solidarity and expand mutual assistance in various fields, military sphere included.

It would be very dangerous, the statement concludes, to keep the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the non-alignment movement. To recognise it is to be indifferent to the tragedy of the people who lost three million lives, to oppose the aspirations of four million Kampucheans.

The non-alignment movement should recognise the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea--the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people raising their just voice in the struggle for independence, peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia and in the world.

MORE PRC PROVOCATIONS ON SRV BORDER NOTED

LD301128 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 30, TASS--China continues to perpetrate provocations on the northern border of Vietnam after its unilateral discontinuation of the first stage of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations in Hanoi. Chinese aircraft are violating the air space of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is reported by the Vietnamese new service.

In the period from May 19 to 21 the Chinese opened on several occasions mortar, machine-gun fire at several areas in Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hatuen provinces. Several peaceful civilians were wounded and substantial material damage caused. During the same period Chinese sabotage teams and armed detachments repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory in Cao Bang and Hatuen.

Violations of Vietnamese air space have become more frequent. For instance, on May 19th several Chinese jet planes overflew an area near the town of Mong Cai, Quang Ninh Province, twelve kilometres inland from the Vietnamese-Chinese borders.

Armed provocations and encroachments upon the territorial integrity of Vietnam, concentration of large number of troops near the Vietnamese border, and also threats to launch a new aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vientam, the agency stresses, show that the Beijing ruling circles continue to escalate tension on the border.

VNA CITED ON PRC-SRV PRISONER OF WAR EXCHANGE

LD291150 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 29, TASS--Another exchange of prisoners took place near the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports. Vietnam returned to the Chinese side a group of soldiers. Vietnamese representatives received a group of wounded or sick Vietnamese, including 24 women. There were many civilians amidst the prisoners handed over to Vietnam, just as last time.

After the exchange of the prisoners the deputy head of the Vietnamese delegation protested against a Chinese provocation: The explosion of a mine near the site of the exchange at the moment when the prisoners were handed over.

COMMENT ON PRC-SRV TALKS, SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

OW291330 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 28 May 79 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] My greetings to you, dear friends: The Soviet Union knows very well that the SRV eagerly desires to normalize relations with China. The Soviet people have warmly welcomed Vietnam's good will shown in the SRV-PRC talks. It is aimed at removing tension and the danger of war in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese side's proposals at the first round of the SRV-PRC talks are highly constructive. The proposals call for serious negotiations conducted on the basis of mutual respect so as to stabilize the border situation and put an end to hostilities, armed provocations and violations of territorial integrity and sovereignty by either side. The SRV's principled stand manifested throughout the talks has been vigorously supported by all peace-loving people in the world.

In response to the SRV's desire to have good neighborly relations and live in peaceful coexistence with China, Beijing put forth a proposal at the conference table that sounds like an ultimatum by a big nation unacceptable to the SRV, which is a sovereign state. After sustaining due counterblows by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people on the battlefield, the Beijing expansionists have schemed to impose their viewpoint at the conference table. In addition, while the talks were going on, the Chinese rulers repeatedly made armed provocations against the SRV. They have massed large numbers of troops along Vietnam's border and used their mass media to slander Vietnam. They have openly threatened to teach Vietnam a new lesson. China's policy of threats and pressure toward Vietnam, reflected throughout the talks, has aroused indignation among the world's peoples.

During the first round of the SRV-PRC talks in Hanoi, I usually accompanied the visiting VPA [Vietnamese People's Army] delegation on its visit to the Soviet Union. During their meetings and talks with these representatives of heroic Vietnam, the working people in Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd and Tbilisi showed their fraternity and solidarity with Vietnam's just cause. They have resolutely supported the SRV's stand in seeking to resolve the problems in Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Soviet people indignantly protest the Chinese ruling circles' attempt to impose their viewpoint on the Vietnamese people. At a Volgograd factory, worker (Besimov) said: The Chinese hegemonists certainly cannot subdue heroic Vietnam. Siding with Vietnam are the Soviet Union and peace- and justice-loving people worldwide.

Unable to implement its scheme, Beijing has unilaterally suspended the first round of the SRV-PRC talks in Hanoi. The Chinese delegation has left the SRV capital, where the Chinese chief delegate attempted to hold the Vietnamese side responsible for the talks' deadlock. The Chinese delegation has indeed carried out its customary trick of blaming other people.

NHAN DAN has correctly reported that the Hanoi talks were stalemated because of the Chinese side's arrogance. The Soviet press has rerun that NHAN DAN report. Along with their Vietnamese friends, the Soviet people demand that the Beijing rulers give up their aggressive schemes against the SRV. Only thus will the Vietnam-China talks be fruitful and will the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations be achieved.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV IN HUNGARY

Final Meeting

LD011802 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1, TASS--The final meeting of the party and government delegation of the USSR headed by Leonid Brezhnev with the party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar was held here today. The sides concluded the exchange of views on important questions of international politics and bilateral relations. Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar noted that development of relations between the two countries and friendship of both peoples were a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the community of the socialist states, to the defence of world peace. They stressed that the entire course of the negotiations was marked by complete mutual understanding, community of views, spirit of comradeship and fraternity. The sides discussed and approved a joint statement on the results of the negotiations which will be published.

Signing of Statement

LD011240 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 1, TASS--Soviet-Hungarian documents were signed at a ceremony here today. The sides signed a joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP], the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The statement was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC.

The agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of Hungary on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed by Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign affairs minister, and Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign affairs minister.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1230 GMT on 1 June reports the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian statement, and provides the following additional passage:

["Present at the signing were the members of the Soviet party-government delegation, Comrades Chernenko, Rusakov, Arkhipov, Dobrik and Pavlov, members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, and other officials.

["On the Hungarian side, members of the Politbureau and Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee, members of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, ministers, and scientific and cultural officials, were present.]

Visit to Residential District

LD011652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The inhabitants of a new residential district in Budapest--Kelenfold--gave a cordial welcome today to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Janos Kádar and members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Budapest City Committee, told Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that in the last 15 years every third Hungarian moved into new accommodations. In Hungary 90 percent of the flats being built on an industrial basis are made by house-construction combines set up with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The leaders of the town noted that in Kelenfold multistory dwelling houses have been built on an industrial basis. This insures rapidity and high work quality; the flats have maximal comforts and the people of Budapest are very pleased with them.

The Soviet guests visited a kindergarten in this district. Its director (Harbitay) reported that the children of white and blue collar workers and engineering-technical workers are brought up here. The children presented to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar bouquets of red carnations and merrily sang children's songs in Hungarian and Russian, including Soviet songs. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the children with a big Olympic teddy bear. The Soviet delegation acquainted itself with other new construction projects in the Hungarian capital.

Brezhnev Speech on Hungarian TV

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, June 1, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, appeared on Hungarian television today. He said:

"Good evening, dear televiewers!

The stay of the Soviet party and government delegation in fraternal Hungary has drawn to an end. According to the protocol our visit is designated as official. But the warmth and cordiality with which we were welcomed immediately melted any formality. And things, of course, have not been harmed by that at all.

Today Comrade Janos Kadar and I signed a joint statement reflecting the results of our talks. These were good and fruitful talks. They are bringing, I would say, a new supply of energy for cooperation between our countries.

This applies to such important field as economics. Way back in spring Comrade Kadar and I mapped out ways for the solution of a number of key matters. Then the chairman of the Councils of Ministers did an appreciable amount of work. We can now say confidently that effectiveness and quality of Soviet-Hungarian contacts will dynamically grow.

Tangible are also the political results of the visit. In the process of building communism and socialism both we and the Hungarian communists constantly encounter new phenomena, new problems. This is why it is useful to check our routes or, to be more exact, our common route. We did that. And that was interesting and useful work.

The discussion of the tasks of international politics was marked by full accord. We are impelled by one thought: to keep and strengthen peace and to enable the peoples to concentrate fully their efforts and resources on constructive goals. It will be then that full scope for mankind's social progress will open up.

It is difficult, very difficult to remove the danger of war completely. We are aware that we are setting the task which has remained insoluble in the course of the entire world history. The very nature of present-day weapons makes it an urgent task. Ours are new times, and there are new possibilities nowadays. Such a direction of politics as detente has established itself in the world, and there is much behind it. As we understand it, it is not simply readiness for a dialogue but also consistent real steps for the purposes of removing everything that may bring about a war conflagration.

Just recall how many skeptics there were when ten years ago here in Budapest the Warsaw Treaty countries put forward with detailed platform for the preparation of an all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. There was talk that nothing would come of it. But it did! The way to Helsinki was thorny but we traversed it. At present no one denies that as a result of the conference the political clima in Europe has improved, and a solid basis has been created for headway in different spheres of cooperation.

We consider it necessary to treat the Final Act carefully and to implement it fuller and fuller. Only in this way it is possible to close for ever the bitter chapter of European history, connected with 'cold war' and to consolidate detente.

Budapest has just become the place of origin of a new initiative of socialist countries. I mean the proposal to call a European conference with the participation of the USA and Canada. We understand it in this way. Europe, which at one time set the beginning of the process of political detente can and must become an example of realization of detente in the military field.

The conference, of course, will not be a substitute for the negotiations which are already being held on matters of disarmament. But its success is sure to impart a more vigorous rhythm to them.

The task of disarmament, in our conviction, should be always brought to the forefront in international affairs. This is what we are guided by in preparing for a meeting with President Carter, the meeting which is due to be held in two weeks time.

As is known, a Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms is meant to be endorsed and signed during the meeting. The document, and work on it is being finalized, will doubtless become the biggest act ever accomplished in the name of restraining the nuclear arms race.

We also hold that the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will be able to promote a general improvement of relations between the two countries and thereby of the entire international climate. There is a necessity for such an improvement.

There will be of course an exchange of views on international problems as well.

In a word, we shall go to Vienna fully prepared for an active and constructive dialogue, and expect the stand of the U.S. side to be the same.

The interests of peace undoubtedly require that detente assume a global character so that in every corner of the earth people could enjoy the fruits of peace and freely manage their own life. In this connection one cannot fail to say about the policy of a country which does not miss any opportunity to oppose detente by words and by deeds. I am speaking of China.

Chinese requests to the West for the most up-to-date weapons are growing with every passing day. Beijing is turning its back on any proposals aimed at curbing the arms race. Moreover, constantly coming from Beijing are the calls to NATO countries and to Japan to arm themselves. China which so acutely needs peace for the solution of its domestic tasks has become a serious source of military danger. In April this year Chinese leaders stated their refusal to prolong the Soviet-Chinese treaty. At the same time it was deemed necessary in Beijing to express readiness to hold talks with the Soviet Union on an improvement of relations. This does not quite square--the renunciation of the treaty and the words about a desire to improve relations. Nevertheless we are ready to approach in earnest and positively the organization of Soviet-Chinese talks. We more than once proposed to the Chinese side to reach agreement on normalizing our relations and to bring them into a goodneighborly channel. We are ready for that now as well but not of course at the expense of the interests of third countries. In short, if the Chinese side manifests a really good will, there will be no lack of cooperation on our part.

Dear comrades, I happened to visit the Hungarian People's Republic many times, and each visit convinces us of the steady and rapid development of your beautiful country. We shall return home with the best impressions of the meetings with the Hungarian leaders, of the meetings with you. We are leaving for home with awareness that lying ahead of us are great joint deeds for the good of the Soviet Union and People's Hungary, for the good of the entire socialist community.

Allow me to wish you peace, happiness and well-being. I wish you all the best, friends."

Kadar TV Remarks

LD011504 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest June 1, TASS--During the Hungarian-Soviet talks "we did everything we intended to. There are friendship and unity between us. Our positions on all the questions discussed coincide, and this found expression in the statement we signed," said Janos Kadar. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party was speaking today on the Hungarian television in connection with the closing visit to Hungary [as received] by the Soviet party and government delegation with Leonid Brezhnev at the head.

"I am deeply convinced that the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation will give new dimension not only to the development of our bilateral relations. Apart from further strengthening ties between the USSR and Hungary, this visit will have a positive international effect, for which special credit goes to the efforts of the visiting Soviet delegation," Janos Kadar said.

"The Hungarian and Soviet peoples and our parties have been fighting and working together in the course of thirty four years--both in good and hard times--and this is how it will always be," Janos Kadar stressed.

"It is not by chance, not by the decision of several persons that we are following the same road, but on the basis of our common socialist and communist principles and aims, the community of the interests of our peoples," he went on. "All-round, extensive and profound ties were established between our parties, countries and peoples during the past decades. Our cooperation covers all the main spheres of life of society and extends to all fields of socialist and communist construction, to economic activities, culture and all major questions of our international activities."

"The security of our people and their confidence in the future," Janos Kadar went on, "are strengthened by the fact that the USSR and Hungary together with other socialist countries are members of the Warsaw Treaty which like a shield, in the true sense of the term, protects our peoples, their socialist gains and peace. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opens before us new opportunities for the development of economic work. And this is also an important condition for our confidence in the future and the further steady development of Hungary."

Turning to international issues, Janos Kadar stressed the role of the concerted foreign policy of the socialist countries in shaping the international situation. "Proceeding from our aims and interests, we, Hungarians, fully adhere and will continue to adhere to this policy because joint actions enhance the direct influence of our striving for peace and our efforts in support of progress", he said.

Budapest Farewell Ceremony

LD012056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] For 3 days the inhabitants of the Hungarian capital have been hosting with exceptional warmth and cordiality the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was on an official and friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. Today the inhabitants of Budapest once again went out into the avenues, streets and squares where they heartily greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the Soviet delegation and wished them a good trip.

Thousands of people arrived at Ferihegy Airport, which was decked out with the state flags of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and with banners. A guard of honor was lined up there, whose chief delivered a report to the head of the Soviet delegation. The artillery salute of nations rang out. The state anthems of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic were played. Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar reviewed the guard of honor. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the delegation, Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Dobrik, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom, cordially took leave of the Hungarian party and state officials and the representatives of the working people of Budapest. Pioneers presented the Soviet guests with flowers.

Seeing off the Soviet party and government delegation at the airport were Losonczi, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Lazar, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Politburo members of the MSZMP Central Committee Aczel, Benke, Biszku, Gaspar, Nemeth, Nemes, Ovari, Huszar and Sarlos; Brutyo, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee; Secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee Borbely, Gyenes, Gyoeri, Havasi and Korom; members of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, ministers and heads of public organizations of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Also present here was Szuros , member of the MSZMP Central Committee and ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union; Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic; Colonel General Sivenok, commander of the Southern Group of Troops; and also staff of the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Hungary. Among those seeing the party off were the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest and the state military attaches.

Among those who left with the delegation were Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Il-62 aircraft took off for Moscow.

Brezhnev Return to Moscow

LD012217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 01 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned this evening to Moscow from Budapest. It was in the Hungarian People's Republic on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium and Hungary's Council of Ministers. The delegation included Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dobrik, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom, and Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, the delegation was welcomed by: Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin and Suslov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, Maltsev, Pavlov, Pegov, Surganov and Shchelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, Rakhmanin, Tsvigun and Sinev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Bogolyubov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The welcoming party included Toth, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR, and diplomatic staff of the embassy.

Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy head of administration of the CPSU Central Committee, returned with the delegation.

Lazar on Visit

LD031303 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

["Complete Mutual Understanding and Unity of Views"--TASS headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 3, TASS--The meeting of the leaders of our parties and states again showed the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

It is a particular joy and honour to us that the Soviet party and government delegation was headed by the outstanding figure of the international communist movement, a deeply-respected and indefatigable fighter for universal peace and security throughout the world, Leonid Brezhnev. The comradely and friendly atmosphere of the talks and the entire course of the visit of the party-and-government delegation of the USSR illustrated the sides' mutual trust and respect, strengthened still more the political and ideological unity and displayed the determination to continue to deepen fraternal friendship and cooperation on the firm basis of common ideas and interests. The Hungarian people highly appreciates the results of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the two countries and fully approves of them because they know excellently: The mighty Soviet Union is such an ally on whose unselfish assistance in socialist construction and in the international arena we can always rely. This is why friendship and fraternal cooperation must steadily develop and grow stronger.

We can rightfully say, G. Lazar pointed out in conclusion, that the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by the Soviet party-and-government delegation effectively served the deepening of the internationalist friendship between our peoples, further development of all-round political, economic, scientific and cultural contacts, and contributed to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and working-class movement, and to the successful joint struggle for peace and detente.

PRAVDA on Hungarian Scene

LD011315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and A. Karpychev: "The Property of Millions; Hungary Awaits the Soviet Party and Government Delegation"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 May--Fraternal Hungary's life is pulsing dynamically. Energy and purposefulness in labor can be particularly, almost tangibly, felt in the mornings, when the country gets ready for work, when millions of people hurry to plants, to the fields, and to offices and educational institutions. People buy the day's newspapers on the way, skimming the pages as they go.

The current main topic is the impending visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is scheduled for the end of the month and as the number of pages in the May section of the calendar decreases, so public interest in this major event increases.

Hungarians' hearts are brimming with deep fellowship for the motherland of Great October. People of various generations with whom we have spoken these last days view the impending visit as a major new step in deepening the friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples--a friendship founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which has now become the property of millions of working people of both states.

"The Hungarian public will welcome Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a great friend of our people and of Comrade Janos Kadar," says Maria Nagy, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. "We are now accustomed to the leaders of our parties and countries meeting regularly and exchanging views on the most topical questions of cooperation. The republic's working people always have a high regard for the role and importance of the summit meetings.

"We active members of the society regard Leonid Ilich as our guest too. He visited this building, in which we are talking to you, in 1972 when he was also in Hungary on a friendship visit. I would like to point out that whereas we then had roughly 600 collective members in the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society--enterprises, cooperatives, scientific and cultural establishments, higher educational establishments and schools--that figure has now increased to 1,000. All this demonstrates how our indissoluble friendship is strengthening with each passing year. It is an important factor in the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist building in Hungary."

Peace, socialism and friendship--these words can invariably be heard in our Hungarian interlocutors' utterances. And they are not a slogan, but something concrete. They encapsulate the main thrust of the work of Hungarian communists, and the working people of People's Hungary who are confidently following the path charted by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The successes of the fraternal people in building a developed socialist society make a great impression. Industry and agriculture are developing confidently and completely new production sectors have come into being.

Hungarian society is politically stable and is based on the principles of socialist democracy. Every citizen in the republic enjoys extensive rights. The peoples' life is getting better all the time. Science and culture have reached new heights. A great deal, a very great deal in Hungary commands respect and merits exclamation marks. If the great Sandor Petofi, who died for his motherland's freedom and happiness, had seen today's socialist Hungary we would have sung his "patriotic song" still more enthusiastically:

I am yours both body and soul, O native land.

Whom to love, if not thee! Thou art my love!

In the course of constructive work the socialist system is strengthening in every way. The leading role of the working class and the MSZMP, whose policies wisely take into consideration both the general natural laws of building a new life which follow from Marxism-Leninism's revolutionary teaching and also the specific conditions for achieving the goals set, is increasing. In this, the party invariably consults the working people on all the main questions of life, and they respond to its trust with increasing political and labor activity and a conscientious attitude toward tasks and problems which arise.

One example of this is the work done by socialist labor teams, whose motto is "To work, study and live in a socialist manner." This patriotic movement is now truly national, uniting in its ranks 2 million people. The teams confirm their leading role in competition with specific deeds. It was among them at Red Csepel that the idea of a competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October was born. The teams were responsible for many other glorious initiatives aimed at successfully fulfilling the plans for the 5-year plan period.

Last year Hungary's national economy continued to develop dynamically, its fixed assets were increased, the population's living standard was raised, and the network of communal, cultural, medical and social establishments was expanded. The country's foreign economic ties developed considerably and Hungary's foreign trade increased. Along with the indisputable results achieved, party documents note that demands for efficiency and quality are not everywhere being brought to the fore and that not all of the reserves for growth have been used. As a result, efforts are now being made to increase the efficiency of economic activity and to improve the balance of the national economy.

In this connection in Hungary, as in the other fraternal countries, cardinal importance is attached to socialist integration, which charts a reliable course toward further boosting our countries' national economies, increasing the people's well-being and strengthening the might of world socialism. From this viewpoint questions of developing Soviet-Hungarian cooperation are also resolved and important new directions in that cooperation outlined.

The MSZMP's consistent policy of strengthening the fraternal alliance with the socialist countries has the working people's unanimous support. Hungary is an active Warsaw Pact and CEMA member. In the close family of fraternal peoples linked by common goals and aspirations, ties in politics, economics and other spheres of life are growing ever closer. This natural phenomenon is particularly evident in Soviet-Hungarian relations.

A great deal is enshrined in the firm fraternal handshake of millions of Soviet and Hungarian working people. Soviet oil and gas arrive here from afar by underground routes. The high-powered electric bridge between Vinnitsa and Albertisa came into operation this year. With the Soviet Union's technical assistance the country's first nuclear power station is under construction in Paks and dozens of production facilities are being updated and modernized. Iron ore, timber, cotton, rubber, machinery and other valuable goods needed for Hungary's national economy arrive here from the Soviet Union via the Danube and by railroad. In return, Gantry cranes, tugs, comfortable Icarus buses, machinery and equipment, medicines, agricultural produce and light industrial products go from Hungary to various parts of our motherland. This year trade between our countries will reach R4.8 billion. The results of what is now 30 years of scientific and technical cooperation are appreciable.

Friendly creative ties between millions of working people in our countries--a natural phenomenon for like-minded people and comrades-in-arms in the struggle for the common cause--are now an everday occurrence.

There is another extremely important aspect of the fraternal alliance and the friendship between the USSR and Hungary. Their all-round cooperation is a major factor for peace in Europe and throughout the world. Together with the other socialist community countries, Hungary is a firm advocate of improving the world political climate and strengthening detente.

Socialist Hungary is a country of peace. It is deeply symbolic that it was here in Budapest that important new initiatives and proposals for curbing the arms race, for disarmament and for strengthening international detente and world peace were recently put forward by the Warsaw Pact states. In their meetings and talks the Soviet and Hungarian leaders devote considerable attention to international problems. Here in Hungary the firm conviction is currently being expressed that the impending visit by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will be a major new contribution to the noble cause of peace.

"Our people and our working class have no more reliable of truer friend than the Soviet people and the Soviet Union," said Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, during his visit to Moscow in March. "Our friendship can be seen in our cooperation in every sphere of life. And when the representatives of our countries and parties meet it is always with one purpose--to strengthen and deepen our friendship still further."

These words accord deeply with the mood of Hungary's working people and public, the mood of all the people of this fraternal country.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II TO POLAND

First Visit to Socialist Country

LD012242 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II is to arrive in Poland on Friday [as heard] for a 9-day visit. He'll be welcomed at the airport by the representatives of the government and by Catholic bishops. The pope will make a tour of Poland. The itinerary includes a visit to holy places. He'll also visit the former site of the concentration camp Auschwitz where during World War II the Nazis killed 5 million people from many countries. John Paul II will also travel to Krakow where he's been a bishop for many years. This will be the first visit of the head of the Roman Catholic Church to a socialist country.

Pope's Arrival in Poland

LD021015 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, June 2, TASS--John Paul the Second, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, arrived here for a visit. On the same day First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek and President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski received John Paul the Second.

Moscow Radio Report

LD021543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, arrived in Poland today on a 9-day visit. The pope will make a trip around the country of a religious and pilgrimage nature. He will be visiting in particular the former concentration camp of Auschwitz where the Nazis annihilated 5 million people from many European countries. This trip to Poland is the first visit to a socialist country by the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

ACTIVITES OF USSR'S LENART, JAKES IN UKRAINE REPORTED

AU011736 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak CP Central Committee first secretary, and Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, visited the Soviet Union, in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, to exchange experiences in party work. They spent 3 days in the Ukraine.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, met the guests from the fraternal country. Participating in the meeting were Borisenko, Sokolov and Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries; Kapto and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate members and secretaries.

A conversation was also held in which Borisenko and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo members, told how the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the development and further concentration and specialization of agriculture were implemented in the republic.

Yesterday Comrade Lenart visited the workers of the Kordlev production association in Kiev and the Kiev machine tool building association. At the Paton electrowelding institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Academician Paton, the institute's director, spoke about the close contacts with the Czechoslovak colleagues and about joint projects both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework. Comrade Lenart was accompanied by Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Botvin, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary. On the same day Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, visited Kievskiy Obkom, the Bortniki suburban sovkhoz and the Darmitsa experimental repair plant. He was accompanied by Borisenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Tsybulko, Kievskiy Obkom first secretary; Kovalenko, Agriculture Department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and Momotenko, Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika chairman.

Comrades Lenart and Jakes laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In the afternoon Comrade Lenart and Jakes left for home. At Borispol Airport they were seen off by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary; Borisenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Botvin, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Tsybulko, Kievskiy Obkom first secretary; and Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The farewell party included Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev, and staff members of the consulate general.

ROMANOV RECEIVES GDR ENVOY ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD301513 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] LENTASS--G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, yesterday received Harry Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who came to Leningrad on an official visit. Friendly talks were held, attended by M.A. Yefimov, USSR foreign minister representative in Leningrad.

U.S. SPYING, U-2 FLIGHTS FROM TURKISH BASES SCORED

LD021830 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "What Hides Behind the U.S. Aid to Turkey"]

[Text] [Sentence indistinct] It was decided to grant Turkey $50 million in aid for the purchase of various weapons and military equipment. In addition, a $400 million credit is being granted for economic and military needs.

What is behind this generosity of the U.S. Congress, dear listeners? The U.S. press provides a clear answer to this question. According to the U.S. press, the decision to aid Turkey derives from the U.S. wish to preserve its interests in the Mediterranean region and to strengthen NATO's southern flank. The New York TIMES describes Turkey as NATO's outpost, which controls the routes from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean in the disputed Middle East region. In short, mindful of Turkey's important strategic position, Washington wants to use Turkey to protect the Middle Eastern interests of U.S. monopolies and to implement the Pentagon's plans in this region. The means used to achieve this are very well-known. In addition, the U.S. military bases in Turkey are used to the same end.

As you are aware, the U.S. bases are carrying out their activities on the basis of the provisional status, which expires in October. Talks are being held in Ankara on extending this provisional status [words indistinct]. According to international observers, these talks are being held under very difficult conditions for the United States. To relieve the situation somewhat, they have resorted to pouring out the dollars. Time will show how the talks in Ankara end, but events have shown that there is an increasing number of people who understand that the presence of foreign military installations on Turkish territory is dangerous to the country's sovereignty and security.

The fabrications of imperialist propaganda about a so-called Soviet threat to the Turkish Republic are unable to justify the existence of U.S. bases on Turkish territory and the aggressive and provocative nature of these bases. Is not the U-2 American spy plane [casus ucagi], which took off from the U.S. air base at Incirlik and was shot down by Soviet rocketeers in the Sverdlovsk area one proof of this? Do not the activities of the U.S. bases at Diyarbakir and [name indistinct] demonstrate this? Spying operations are being conducted against the Soviet Union from these bases (?directed by) Washington. In the not too distant past, the American bases in Turkey were used by the United States to intervene in Lebanon and certain other Middle Eastern countries. But the times are over when Turkey (?served) unconditionally (?under the command) of America and NATO. As stated by Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'y AL-'AMM, Turkey has clearly told the United States that it will not play the role of a NATO outpost, since Turkey wants to cooperate with neighboring countries on a basis of mutual trust rather than maintain a position of confrontation with them.

But the United States has not given up its demands for the expansion of U.S. military bases and the U.S. military presence in Turkey. In addition to dollars, the U.S. is resorting to tactics of gross pressure and blackmail as well, as admitted by the U.S. press. According to the New York TIMES, Washington's attempt to apply pressure on Turkey is making the prime minister of Turkey angry. According to this paper, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher resorted to overt blackmail during his recent meeting with the Turkish prime minister. In response, Bulent Ecevit said that Turkey will not allow itself to be so pressured. But the pressure is being continued. A subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee meeting on 1 June showed this once more.

Speaking at this meeting, a number of congressmen, including chairman of the subcommittee Hamilton, called for intensified pressure on Turkey to force it to make concessions.

This is the reality, dear listeners, and the reality shows that the strategists of the Pentagon and the U.S. monopolies are striving to use Turkey and its territory to preserve their positions in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean. Furthermore, the United States is doing this by a policy--beloved by [words indistinct]--of blowing hot and cold, sometimes offering dollars and sometimes exerting pressure. The United States is prepared to use every means to achieve its imperialist goals.

TURKISH MINISTER: USSR AID IMPORTANT IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

LD012342 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 1, TASS--The fourth meeting of the joint inter-government Soviet-Turkish Commission for Economic Cooperation has opened here.

Speaking at the opening of the meeting, Hikmet Cetin, head of the Turkish delegation, deputy premier and minister of state, stressed the positive development of Soviet-Turkish relations, based as they are on principles of goodneighbourliness, friendship and mutual trust. Both sides are fully resolved to continue the efforts aimed at further developing these relations within the framework of the agreements reached during the visit paid last June to the USSR by Bulent Ecevit, the prime-minister of Turkey. Further development of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, the deputy premier noted, fully meet the interests of the two neighbouring friendly nations.

The Government of Turkey, Hikmet Cetin continued, attaches great importance to the strengthening of international peace and development of business relations with the countries of the region. Special place in our relations is held by the friendly Soviet Union, he stressed.

In recent years, the deputy premier continued, Soviet-Turkish economic and technical cooperation continued to expand steadily and spread to new domains. The total value of joint industrial projects, on which we are now working, tops 200,000 million Turkish lira. The importance of the industrial projects going up in Turkey with the Soviet Union's assistance is confirmed by the fact that they have been included in the 4th five-year plan for the economic development of the country for 1979-1983. Realisation of these projects will make a positive contribution to the country's industrialization, development of its power industry and on the whole to the strengthening of the national economy.

Taking part in the work of the commission is the Soviet delegation headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

ATTEMPTS TO 'POISON' SOVIET-SPANISH RELATIONS PROTESTED

LD011242 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--The Dutch newspaper DE VOLKSRANT has recently circulated another hoax on the Soviet Union's alleged involvement in the activities of the Spanish terrorist organisation GRAPO. The provocative fabrication was repeated by the Spanish newspaper PUEBLO.

The USSR Embassy in Spain sent in this connection a letter of refutation to the newspaper PUEBLO and the official press agency EFE, which resolutely rejects the slanderous fabrications of the Dutch newspaper as groundless and clearly provocative. This is not the first case when instigators from abroad send to Spain malicious misinformation about the Soviet Union trying to poison the favorable atmosphere of Soviet-Spanish relations.

VANCE ARRIVES IN SPAIN FOR TALKS WITH SUAREZ, OREJA, KING

LD011536 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, June 1, TASS--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, arrived here today from the Netherlands where he attended the spring session of the NATO Council. This visit is the closing leg of his tour of West European and Middle East countries. The program of Cyrus Vance's stay in Spain includes talks with Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the Government of Spain, [title as received] Marcelino Oreja, foreign minister, and the king of Spain Juan Carlos, as well as a visit to a session of the American-Spanish Council on Military, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. Spanish newspapers say that Cyrus Vance's visit, which was preceded recently by a visit to Spain by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, has for its aim, in the first place, to draw Spain into NATO's orbit.

Suarez on NATO

LD012316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Today U.S. Secretary of State Vance arrived in Madrid on an official visit. This visit is being seen from the viewpoint of continuing American pressure on Spain with the aim of allying Spain to the NATO bloc as soon as possible. It is not out of place to recall here that just 2 weeks ago U.S. Defense Secretary Brown was in Spain. He informed his Spanish counterpart of the results of the NATO Defense Planning Committee session in Brussels. The fact itself is indicative. Previously, as REUTER notes, these functions were carried out by less high-ranking officials. At today's meeting with Vance Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez stated that his government does not intend to rush into joining NATO. The Spanish Government can no longer ignore the opinion of the leading political opposition parties of the country--the socialists and communists. And they, as is known, are opposed to Spain joining the aggressive NATO bloc.

NATO Problem Not in Communique

LD022045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Madrid--The visit to Spain of C. Vance, U.S. secretary of state, is over. During the visit he took part in the work of the Spanish-American council. The communique published here does not indicate whether the problem of Spanish entry into NATO was mentioned during the visit. However, as the press notes, it is precisely this issue on which the Spanish-American talks centered. EL PAIS, published in the capital, wrote that Vance's visit to Madrid was "part of a campaign conducted by Washington aimed at inducing the Spanish Government to become a party to NATO as soon as possible." "The main task of Vance's Madrid visit," the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes, "is to convince the Spanish Government of the need to join NATO."

U.S. interest in drawing Spain into NATO is explained by the country's strategic position and also by the fact that U.S. submarines with nuclear arms onboard are based here. The communique notes that the participants in the talks devoted particular attention to the issue of the bases. During a review of the situation in the Near East, C. Vance attempted to win Spain over to support for the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

PATOLICHEV URGES END TO OBSTACLES TO TRADE WITH W. EUROPE

LD011035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 79 p 4 LD

[USSR Foreign Trade Minister N. Patolichev article under rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "Trade Is the Path to Peace"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state unswervingly implement the Leninist peace policy and the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. To implement the relaxation of international tension, the Soviet Union takes measures to further develop trade and mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the industrially developed capitalist countries. The task of placing that cooperation on a long-term basis was set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade increased by 10.8 percent in 1978 compared with the previous year and reached R70.2 billion in value. The growth has occurred mainly through the increase in the physical volume of trade and to some extent through the rise in world prices for imported and exported goods. Specifically, exports totaled R35.6 billion and imports R34.6 billion.

The West European countries occupy an important place in the USSR's trade and economic relations. They account for 75 percent of the Soviet Union's trade with the industrially developed capitalist states.

The creation of a kind of material fabric of peaceful cooperation in Europe, which would strengthen the ties between European peoples and states and would make them increasingly interested in preserving peace for many years ahead, is of exceptionally great importance nowadays. It is precisely to the creation of such a fabric that the various forms of mutually advantageous cooperation--trade, production cooperation and scientific and technical ties--contribute.

In his speech to the voters of the capital's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug on 2 March this year Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that the economic ties among European countries are becoming increasingly stable and that the Soviet Union has recently concluded long-term economic agreements with a number of Western countries. Here Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "These agreements are a kind of joint capital investment by East and West in a very necessary and mutually advantageous venture--the preservation and consolidation of international peace."

At the present time the Soviet Union's trade and economic relations with the West European countries are characterized by qualitatively new features such as their long-term character and large scale and the development of industrial cooperation, including the implementation of a whole series of projects on a barter basis. These relations are based on intergovernmental agreements and programs for trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation which are concluded to cover a long period. [paragraph continues]

Since the all-European conference the USSR has signed about 30 agreements and programs in economic cooperation with the West European countries. Our country has long-term cooperation agreements and programs with practically all the West European states and these agreements will have an impact on economic ties for many years.

The recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France was a significant event in the development of economic ties with the Western countries.

Among other documents, a long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation in 1980-1990 was signed during the talks. In the long-term program both sides express their determination to continue efforts aimed at deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation on a stable and long-term basis. The new program includes agriculture and transportation. Cooperation in the industrial sphere has been considerably expanded. Participation by Soviet firms in the construction of industrial projects in France are envisaged; there are also plans for participation by French firms in the construction of enterprises in the USSR on a barter basis and for industrial cooperation.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the aim outlined during the previous meetings in Rambouillet of tripling trade in 1975-1979 by comparison with the preceding 5-year period will be achieved. The volume of trade between the USSR and France will total about R9 billion in 1975-1979. The sides agreed to take every possible measure to insure continued significant growth in trade on a balanced basis in 1980-1985.

In May 1977 L.I. Brezhnev and President U.K. Kekkonen of Finland signed a long-term program to develop and deepen trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland through 1990. This program embraces practically every sphere of economic cooperation between the two states and outlines specific directions for it.

Serious attention was also paid to questions of trade and economic cooperation during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978. An agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation betwen the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial spheres designed to cover a 25-year period was concluded at that time. To develop this agreement the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been instructed to elaborate a long-term program for the main directions of cooperation. This is now being prepared.

An accord has also been reached on elaborating a new long-term program for developing economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy through 1990.

The intergovernmental joint commissions play an important role in the comprehensive development of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and in the preparation and implementation of appropriate programs. Bilateral commissions of this kind have now been created with most West European countries.

A promising form of economic relations has been developed in our relations with the West European countries in the last few years: industrial cooperation embracing the implementation of large-scale projects, including on a barter basis.

Such cooperation is being successfully implemented with French firms--in creating an aluminium production complex in the USSR (the cooperation envisages delivering aluminium to France as payment); with Italian, French and British firms in constructing a whole series of big chemical enterprises in the USSR with finished chemical products and certain other goods subsequently being delivered to those countries; with Swedish and French firms in constructing the Ust-Ilimsk pulp and paper combine; with Austrian, Italian, French and FRG firms in delivering natural gas to West Europe and purchasing pipes and equipment for the construction of main gas pipelines on USSR territory; with Finnish firms in constructing facilities for the Kostomuksha mining and enriching combine with the delivery of iron ore pellets to Finland as partial payment; with FRG firms in creating in the USSR a complex for the production of polyester fibers, yarns and raw materials for their manufacture. And of course, that list is by no means complete.

Cooperation with FRG firms is continuing in the construction of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine. A number of major new contracts have been concluded recently, in particular: contracts with French firms to deliver to the USSR equipment for the gas lift extraction of oil, equipment for producing chemical plant protection agents and for manufacturing pipes by the hot pressing method, a plant for the production of automatic telephone exchanges, and a TASS information-processing system; contracts with Italian firms for equipment for transportation systems and mechanized warehouses for tire plants and others.

The Soviet Union's production cooperation with West European countries is developing. For instance, it is implemented with West German and French firms in machine building, with Finnish firms in the pulp and paper industry, shipbuilding and the construction of nuclear power stations and with Austrian firms in the production of welding equipment. In the area of production cooperation a large consignment of mainline electric railroad locomotives is being delivered from the Soviet Union to Finland. This cooperation is a promising direction for trade and economic cooperation. It assumes the establishment of long-term and stable ties and makes it possible to make fuller use of the advantages of the international division of labor.

The expansion of the USSR's long-term trade and economic cooperation with the West European countries objectively leads to an increase in mutual trade. The "Main Directions of the Development of the USSR National Economy in 1976-1980" envisage an increase of approximately 33 percent in trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the Soviet Union's trade with the West European states increased by 29 percent, reaching almost R15 billion in 1978.

The USSR's biggest trading partners among the West European countries are the FRG, Finland, Italy, France and Britain.

The Soviet Union delivers to West Europe oil and petroleum products, natural gas (to Austria, Italy, the FRG, France and Finland), timber and pulp and paper goods, various machines and equipment, cotton, solid fuel, metal ores and nonmetallic minerals and many other goods.

Machines and equipment, mainly complete sets, for various sectors of industry occupy the main place in Soviet imports from the West European countries.

Rolled ferrous metal products, pipes, various chemical products, consumer goods and raw materials for their production are also major imported goods.

All this attests that the Soviet Union's trade and economic relations with West Europe have been further developed in the last few years. At the same time one cannot help noting that a number of Western powers are continuing to apply various kinds of restrictions to trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The total elimination of the artificial obstacles in international trade would certainly contribute to further expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation and therefore to consolidating detente.

The Soviet Union regards the trade and economic cooperation with the West European states as a solid base for interstate relations in Europe and as the basis for further deepening mutual understanding and trust among the peoples.

DANISH NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD011734 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 1, TASS--The Danish naval squadron under the flag of Rear Admiral F. Heisterberg-Andersen, commander of the Operations Command of the Danish Navy, left for home today. The squadron has been here for an official visit.

"The four days in Leningrad left an indelible impression. The reception accorded to us surpassed all expectations and convinced us once again that mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples must continue to develop," the rear admiral said.

The local authorities offered a diverse programme to the crews of the mine layers Falster and Sjaelland for them to familiarise themselves with Leningrad and its cultural life. The crewmen visited Leningrad museums and theatres and made a tour to the Petrodvorets, a town of fountains. Meetings of Danish and Soviet navymen were held.

The guests from Denmark visited the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery where about half a million Leningraders who had defended the city and died during the Nazi blockage of the city during the Second World War lie buried. Rear Admiral Heisterberg-Andersen laid a wreath at the base of the monument where a guard of honour consisting of Danish and Soviet navymen was lined up.

"We profoundly and wholeheartedly revere the greatest feat of the Leningraders whom terrible suffering befell," the rear admiral said.

During the send-off of the Danish naval squadron, a guard of honour consisting of Soviet navymen was lined up at the pier. An orchestra played the national anthems of Denmark and the Soviet Union.

"Taking leave of you, I am saying wholeheartedly 'thank you' to Leningrad and its hospitable people," the rear admiral said.

NATO EXERCISES BEGIN IN DENMARK, TO LAST UNTIL 19 JUNE

LD022140 Moscow in Danish to Denmark 1700 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] A NATO exercise began on Sjaelland today and will last until 19 June. NATO leaders are showing increasing interest in the northern flank. The forces brought to Denmark have often taken part in operations in northern Norway near the Soviet border.

RADIO ON SOURCES OF ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT IN IRAN

LD021916 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Iranian public opinion is annoyed by gross U.S. interference in Iran's affairs. The decision of the U.S. Congress to denounce the revolutionary Islamic courts' sentences against the deposed shah's followers is considered particularly as blatant interference. These followers had their conscience heavily stained by the blood of the patriots and other crimes against the Iranian people.

Recently, large demonstrations were staged in Tehran and other Iranian towns with anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. slogans. The demonstrators demanded firm resistance to the encroachments of imperialism and its local agents against the sovereignty of the Iranian Republic and they demanded a determined rebuff to the enemies of national independence. Iranian public opinion is aware of the need to increase vigilance particularly as the reactionary forces, which are very carefully camouflaged themselves and often hide under Islamic slogans, do not hesitate to commit political acts of terror in public.

There are other facts which point to the place from which stems the real danger to the gains of the Iranian revolution, which is passing through a complex and responsible stage of its creation, gains which had been realised by very bitter struggle. It is believed that these counterrevolutionary and pro-imperialist elements of the old establishment are the very same ones which are trying to take the mass movement in Iran out of the anti-imperialist course by imposing false aims.

Thus, it is possible to explain the attacks which are increasing against communism and the Soviet Union at demonstrations and in some Tehran newspapers. These attacks are directed at torpedoing the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran and they do not in any way serve Iran's interests and the struggle of the Iranian people against imperialism, nor do they serve Iran's needs for an independent development.

People with awareness and responsibility who truly think of the prospects of developing Republican Iran along a democratic path are attentive to the issue of strengthening the domestic unity of all the democratic forces in the country and strengthening their relations with the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states.

Ayatollah Khomeyni and Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government, and other Iranian leaders repeatedly called for the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also desires this. The Soviet Union would like its southern neighbors to have the opportunity to build their own future in the way they want it, without any foreign interference.

ALGERIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS IRAN'S YAZDI ON POLICIES, TIES

LD010926 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 1, TASS--Iran's foreign policy is directed against imperialism and colonialism, against those states which are trying to interfere in our internal affairs, Iranian foreign minister Ebrahim Yazdi, said in an interview with the Algerian newspaper AL MOUDJAHID. Our policy, he stressed, rests on the principles of positive neutrality and non-alignment.

As to Iran's economic policy, its aim is to create an independent national economy, the minister said. Ebrahim Yazdi stressed Iran's readiness to develop economic relations with all countries which recognize the Iranian revolution and respect the interests and independence of the young republic.

Speaking of relations with the United States, he said: We shall not allow the Americans to interfere in our internal affairs. We shall come out against any foreign interference, just as we came out against the recent resolution passed by the U.S. Senate.

SUDANESE MINISTER 'LEVELS INSULTS, ABUSE' AT USSR

LD020230 Moscow in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The AP news agency has published an interview with Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Humayd Khalil, who was recently appointed Sudanese minister of defense. The interview basically dealt with questions concerning the military policy of the new minister, aimed at strengthening to the degree possible the dependence of the Sudanese Armed Forces on Western supply sources, Western advisers, Western weapons and other items. But, as it is said, this concerns the minister himself and those who appointed him to this position.

However, one must reject that part of the interview with Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Humayd Khalil in which he tried to analyze the policy of the Soviet Union toward the developing countries, including Sudan. It appears that the in the hope of gaining the sympathy of some U.S. circles, the defense minister did not refrain from levelling insults and abuse against the Soviet Union and painting its policy in black colors and in a highly distorted form. The dust was shaken off all that can be called "proof" which in fact were borrowed from the most reactionary Western press.

To answer such an interview, or to oppose it with counterproofs, is totally meaningless. This is because, in the first place, the fabrications of the Sudanese minister are baseless. All we can do is to express our regret over the fact that a leading official in a Arab country that still has normal and traditional relations with the Soviet Union, even if there are some differences of opinion on how to solve some international issues, should begin his work as a minister by making such statements.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN RHODESIA BEGINS WORK

LD011018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[From "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] Today, according to REUTER, the so-called African majority government led by Bishop Muzorewa begins its work.

This government has come to power through the efforts of Rhodesian racists and as a result of the pseudoelections which were held in April. It is nothing more than a handful of African puppets who were prepared to cooperate with the racist Smith regime.

There are 12 dark-skinned ministers in Muzorewa's cabinet and five white ones, including Smith himself. The white ministers have concentrated the basic resources of power in their hands. They are in control of the local government, armed forces and police. The farce of Africanization was necessary for Smith and his clique in order to make it easier for Britain and the United States to recongnize the present regime in Rhodesia. This in turn is intended to aid London and Washington in abolishing the trade and economic sanctions against Rhodesian racists which were imposed by the United Nations.

Yesterday, on the eve of giving up his post of prime minister, Smith held a press conference. He admitted that he is still against a majority government. This statement is a further confirmation of the fact that the formation of the new government does not mean that the African majority has now come to power. Smith appealed to London and Washington to take the lead in recognizing Muzorewa's cabinet and abolishing the UN sanctions.

DESPITE NEW GOVERNMENT, WHITES RULE ZIMBABWE RHODESIA

LD022328 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Tanov commentary: "New Rhodesian Administration"]

[Text] On 1 June the new Government of Rhodesia, consisting of whites and blacks and led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, took office. The final scene of the so-called internal settlement of Rhodesian problems has been reached in a very short time indeed. News commentator Tanov makes it clear that the so-called elections were held, Parliment set up, a new black leader chosen and a new constitution drawn up in a hurry.

We are all aware that these steps took place at the instigation of Britain and the United States which are now preparing to break all the UN regulations on economic sanctions against the Government of Rhodesia. The news reporter of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN reported that everything is now set in Rhodesia for the establishment of a white government. This setting up of a government in Rhodesia began with elections in which people were forced at gunpoint by the government of the white tobacco farmers of Ian Smith to go to vote. The Constitution clearly states that the whites will have the power to approve any laws of the new government. The whites will have immense power in the so-called commissions that will assist in the running of the country. These committees, and not the leader Muzorewa, will run the government, the army, the police and other branches of the administration. We can therefore see why Ian Smith agreed to be minister without portfolio. It is now clear that Smith will be in charge of all these committees. This makes it obvious that the government of the racists--of the oppressors--will continue to be in power. It will continue to serve the interests of the usurpers in the country and those outside the country, especially the plunderers in Britain and the United States. The African people will continue to be cheated.

It is for these reasons that one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Joshua Nkomo, explained that all these measures are calculated to use the black people in the service of the whites. Indeed, the country may be called Zimbabwe Rhodesia as it has been announced in Salisbury today, but this is not the occasion to start economic and trade talks with the racist government in Rhodesia; nor to discuss the war of liberation being waged by the people of Zimbabwe. We should not be deceived into believing that Bishop Muzorewa will change the true picture of the current situation in Rhodesia. How can anyone honestly believe that these steps will end the problems? The truth is that all these steps are taken for the preservation of white rule.

CHARGES OF RHODESIAN CHROME PURCHASES DENIED

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--"In recent days sensational reports as to 'secret trade deals' allegedly transacted by the Soviet Union with racist Rhodesia appeared in a number of British newspapers as if on command. In order to impress their readers with their 'knowledgeability,' those newspapers juggle with names of Soviet ships which, as they write, were seen in African ports where Rhodesian chrome ore, tobacco and maize could be put on board. References are being made to anonymous mediatory Swiss firms which allegedly acted on Soviet instructions," V. Nikolayev writes in PRAVDA.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH which became a practised hand at calumnies discovered that the Soviet Union "purchased" chrome ore in Rhodesia not for itself but for a "profitable re-sale" as its own commodity to the United States, and it writes that "nosey" newspapermen and or someone else managed to dig down to the truth by means of "secret chemical experiments." It remains unclear, however, why the Americans needed to pay through the nose to "Soviet mediators" if U.S. firms directly or through front offices trade with Rhodesia contrary to the UN sanctions and the high-sounding declarations of the Washington administration.

The newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is calling to witness--whom would you think? Rhodesian officials. They, it transpires, maintain complete silence about reports on Russia's violation of the UN-imposed sanctions, but that circles close to the racists "do not rule out anything."

Lies have a long tongue. When they are resorted to, this is done with a definite purpose. It is not without intention that the owners of THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, too, recalled the UN sanctions against racist Rhodesia. After the "elections" farce in Rhodesia, certain circles in Britain started making a noise about a necessity to normalize relations with the Smith regime and his henchman Muzorewa and to renounce the economic boycott.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH admits that the reports as to trade between the Soviet Union and Rhodesia will undoubtedly enhance the calls which are being voiced in Britain and the United States for an earliest lifting of the embargo imposed by the United Nations Organization.

This is what the story is all about. The thing is a banal one and with a bad smell. How many times the anti-Soviet penpushers have already been caught in blatant lies, but it's all like water off a duck's back.

CUBAN ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET AID REVIEWED

LD011522 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Havana, June 1, TASS--Six new power generating units with an aggregate capacity of 633 megawatts were made operational in Cuba in the past four years. Four more units are being built. Electric power production in Cuba is rapidly growing. About 7.2 billion kwt/h of electricity were generated last year, a four-times increase on the pre-revolutionary 1958 mark.

The capacity of Cuba's largest power plant "Maximo Gomes", near the capital, is growing with every year. In four years of the five-year period, the capacity of the thermal power plant, built with Soviet technical assistance, quadrupled to reach 400 megawatts. Its power potential exceeds the aggregate capacity of all Cuban power stations before the revolution. At present, another power generating unit is being built at the station, on which a Soviet-made turbine of 100 megawatt capacity will be mounted.

The Republic pays much attention to training skilled personnel for its power engineering. Thus, for example, a technical school is opened at the "Maximo Gomes" thermal power plant, which trains workers in various skills and trades for power engineering. Socialist countries render big assistance to the young republic in training national personnel.

MEXICAN CP TO PARTICIPATE IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

LD011726 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, June 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

It is for the first time in the last 33 years that the Mexican communists will legally contest elections for the National Congress. This was said by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, at a press conference held here for foreign journalists.

The leader of the Mexican communists stressed the importance of the fact that the left forces of Mexico will take part in the elections, scheduled for June 1, in a coalition which includes, apart from the Communists, the Mexican People's Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Socialist Unity and Action Movement. These parties put forward a joint list of candidates and are conducting the elections campaign on the basis of a common platform. The Mexican Communist consider it now one of their main tasks to explain the programme of the left parties among the broadest sections of the Mexican working people.

A. Martinez Verdugo also said that the election campaign of the left forces coalition is taking place in a favourable situation without any obstacles being raised by the central or local authorites.

Statement of Government Policy

LD021748 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, June 2, TASS--The Executive Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party circulated a statement which positively appraises the latest foreign policy actions of the Government of Mexico.

The Commission notes, in particular, the importance of the recent talks between Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, and Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the documents signed by them. The Mexican communists also supported Mexico's severance of diplomatic relations with the dictatorial regime of Nicaragua and the government's condemnation of the Somoza clique for its policy of terror and repressions against the Nicaraguan people who are struggling for freedom and democracy.

At the same time the statement criticizes some aspects of the government's domestic policy, its concessions to big monopolies, and refusal to satisfy trade unions' demands for an increase in workers' wages.

Touching upon the current election campaign in Mexico to elect deputies of Congress, the Executive Commission of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party stresses that the united coalition of leftwing forces, which includes the Communists and a number of other parties is conducting the election campaign under the slogans of struggle for deepening the country's democratization and for raising the living standard of the working people. The elections are scheduled for July 1. The ideas of socialism, the statement points out, increasingly win upon broad popular masses of Mexico.

JAMAICAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIA

ID040626 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Kishenev, June 2, TASS--Trevor Munro, general secretary of the Workers Party of Jamaica, told a TASS correspondent that his party's delegation saw in Moldavia what great strides in the development of the economy, science and culture can be made by a people who builds socialism. He is heading his party's delegation visiting in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests from Jamaica visited a big enterprise for the manufacture of tractors for orchards, vineyards and beetroot plantations, and toured agricultural cooperatives, educational establishments, and cultural centres.

Trevor Munro said that while in Moldavia, the population of which was completely illiterate only in the recent past, the delegation members were amazed by these figures: There are more than seven thousand scientists and a national academy of sciences in this Soviet Union republic in the country's south west.

Every third resident of Moldavia has a secondary or higher education, and there are more than 50 thousand students in the Republic's eight institutes.

Mr Munro pointed out that also impressive is the developed industry which the Republic did not have prior to Soviet times, and the industrialized agriculture with a plenty of machinery, and high-capacity technical means which minimize manual labour.

TASS COMMENTS ON DEPARTURE STATUS OF GINZBURG'S FAMILY

LD011258 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

["Unseemly Aims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Yevgenyev writes: As is known, the Soviet authorities decided some time ago to expel from the USSR Ginsburg, Vins and a number of other persons who engaged in anti-constitutional activities or committed grave crimes. At the same time their close relatives were told that there would be no objections if they left the Soviet Union to take up permanent residence abroad. Some of the relatives have already left the Soviet Union or are going through formalities for their departure.

Some persons, however, indulge in all kinds of speculation alleging that the Soviet authorities do not take into account the "family interests" of the above-mentioned persons. Concretely, they mention "difficulties" arising in connection with the departure of Ginzburg's "son" and Vins' niece.

Firstly, about kinship in general. As is generally accepted everywhere, one's close relatives--which are the point at issue in this case--are parents and children, brothers and sisters as well as spouses. Nephews and nieces do not belong among close relatives nevertheless competent authorities found it possible to grant permission to Vins' niece L. Glukhoman to leave the country to join her uncle.

Secondly about Ginzburg's "son" or, to be more exact, about his "pseudo-son" since the young man is not related, either by birth or by law, to the Ginzburg couple. This is just one more of Ginzburg's anti-Soviet tricks, resting, just as others, on shaky lies.

The young man in question has parents who strongly object to their son's departure abroad. Their motives are easy to understand: To let their son leave means to deprive his parents of help at present and in the future. Hence it is not a question of reunion of a mythical family but of attempts to break up a real family.

Moreover Ginzburg knows that the young man, his target, is now serving in the Soviet Army. His term expires towards the end of 1980.

As to Ginzburg's actual ties with his "son" it should be pointed out that in his usual manner the "father" took great pains to mix business and pleasure, so to say. He tried in every way to draw the teenager, who had not yet come of age, into his machinations and dealings. But at the same time, instead of giving the boy an opportunity to study he used him as a family servant. It is convenient and cheap to have such a "relative" though not quite sage since there is one more conflict with the law.

Such is the real picture, not abstract or imaginary but as it really is. And it is nothing new, unfortunately. In the past satirist writers often turned to the subject of pseudo-children and pseudo-fathers. Today it is politickers who are evidently inclined to play with the subject.

MUSLIM LEADER LAUDS SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN SOVIET UNION

LD032008 Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Talk by Grand Mufti Zia Ut-din Babakhanov on preparations for the new Hegira year--date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the all merciful, the all compassionate, praise be to God. We have printed the holy Koran in the Soviet Union five times and we have distributed it among the Muslims. We sent many copies to Arab and Muslim countries and we also gave copies to the delegations that visited our country.

We are meeting today in Moscow to resolve (?deep) religious and social matters. We have decided that a conference will be held in 2 months in Tashkent; another conference will be held in Dushanbe. More than 20 journalists from Arab and Muslim countries will attend.

We are very happy to have invited delegations from the Muslim and Arab world to visit our country and see for themselves the condition of the Muslims. They have their (?impression). We provide them with Koran, Hadith al-Bukhari and [word indistinct] literature, so that our friendship and relations will become strong.

Those in the Western countries who are biased allege that Islam is weak and that Muslims are persecuted in the Soviet Union. This is false. Islam is above everything else. Therefore, the Muslims in our country are happy because of good religious deeds and the religious deeds in all [word indistinct]. Our children are educated in institutes and universities and acquire great knowledge from these universities and institutes. They become good and honorable citizens and they now occupy high positions, both Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

SEVENTH VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S COLLECTED WORKS PUBLISHED

LD012004 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--The seventh volume of works by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has come off the press.

The volume, appearing under the general title "Following Lenin's Course", covers the period from January 1978 to March 1979. Its materials reflect the activities of the CPSU, its Central Committee and its Politbureau towards fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress, of the Central Committee's plenums.

The volume opens with the reminiscences "Little Land", "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land".

The contents of this volume reflect Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the collective work of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politbureau and Secretariat, to the entire multifaceted work of the party and the Soviet state.

Leonid Brezhnev's works published in the seventh volume, just as all his writings, are of a profound theoretical and ideological content.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

UKRAINE PROSECUTES DEMURRAGES IN RAILROAD TRANSPORT

AU311512 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 May 79 p 3 AU

["In the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The organs of the Prosecutor's Office have recently, in repeated instances, noted long and unproductive car demurrages, cases of incomplete car loading and unloading, as well as damages caused on rolling stock during the sidings of enterprises as a result of a negligent attitude on the part of individual officials toward their duties. This causes significant material harm and hampers the fulfillment of the plans for national economic freight transportation.

The organizations of various systems, industrial enterprises, particularly the metallurgical and food processing ones, cooperative societies and selkhoztekhnika branches allow mismanagement, lack of control, erratic loading and unloading operations and the lack of equipped platforms and necessary mechanisms.

P.P. Mazanov, branch deputy chief of the Red Excavator plant, is accountable for detaining at the Brodyanka station sidings in Kievskaya Oblast, in a few months alone, 965 above-norm cars for loading and unloading operations, and for the R11,000 fines paid for this. Furthermore, as a result of his irresponsible attitude toward his duties, M.P. Sidorik, deputy chief at Chop station in Zakarpatskaya Oblast, a car with a cargo of manufactured goods stood at the station's sidings for more than nine months, and a part of the cargo perished. Both persons have been convicted and made answerable for the material damage caused.

Also prosecuted and convicted for unproductive car demurrages were V.A. Odintsov, and N.A. Pugach, deputy chiefs of the Workers' Supply Division in the Dobropolye coal mining association; B. N. Biletskiy, SPMK-524 deputy chief in the Kiev special rural construction trust; as well as individual railroad transport workers who, for their personal profit, abused their official status and misused cars.

The organs of the Prosecutor's Office are now investigating the cases of unproductive car demurrages in Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya, Kharkovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and some other oblasts. On the motion of the prosecutors, a number of officials have faced disciplinary and material responsibility for mismanagement in the use of cars, and legal action has been taken to compensate the state for the harm caused.

The republic-level Prosecutor's Office has instructed all prosecutors to tighten control over the strict observance of legislation aimed at fighting mismanagement and unproductive car demurrages, and to strictly proceed against culpable officials in this respect.

OFFICIAL FINED FOR SHORTCOMINGS IN EKIBASTUZ COALFIELD

LD011039 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 1979 publishes on page 3 a 650-word unattributed report under the rubric "At the USSR People's Control Committee" entitled "Whence the Losses?" It deals with "serious shortcomings" in the construction of power stations in the Ekibastuz coalfield. Local officials have reportedly been reprimanded and fined in this connection and warned to improve the organization of construction work. The report concludes as follows: "Taking into account the fact that considerable harm has been done to the state as a result of the criminal negligence of officials and mismanagement in the storage of equipment to be used in the construction of Ekibastuz GRES No 1, it has been decided to forward the materials of the check on this question to the USSR Prosecutor's Office."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 1-2 JUNE

LD020200/LD030220 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-2 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 June

Grain is currently being sown on the 2 millionth hectare in Permskaya Oblast, even though sowing has begun 2 weeks later than usual. Ten rayons--one in four--have finished sowing. The planting of wheat has been nearly completed in Omskaya Oblast. About 1.5 million hectares in this oblast are devoted to wheat. Elsewhere, millet and buckwheat are being planted in Altayskiy Kray. Wheat sowing there is nearly completed. (0100 GMT)

Hay cutting has begun in the Volga Valley. Lucerne has been harvested on 10,000 hectares of irrigated land in Saratovskaya Oblast. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast have begun making hay, haylage and grassmeal. In the Ukraine, in Khersonskaya Oblast, the harvesting of grains has begun. The harvest is beginning earlier than usual because of the hot, dry weather. Bryanskaya Oblast has pledged that it will sell 740,000 tons of potatoes to the state. (0700 GMT)

In the Murgab Valley, in southern Turkmenia, farmers have begun delivering freshly harvested grains to the state and the newly harvested lands are being replanted with cucumbers. Maryyskaya Oblast has pledged to produce over 10,000 tons of wheat and barley. (0800 GMT)

2 June

The first "artificial rains" have fallen on the fields of many farms in Omskaya Oblast. By this means, fields planted with grains, potatoes and vegetables are receiving additional water. This summer, some 200 irrigation systems will operate in the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. (0130 GMT)

Workers in Altayskiy Kray today completed the sowing of spring wheat, which has been planted on 3.5 million hectares. Two-thirds of the wheat crop consists of hard, strong promising strains. The kray is also completing its sowing of other grains, forage crops, groats and corn. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of grain is nearly completed in Tuvinskaya ASSR. In many rayons of the ASSR the sowing has been completed more rapidly than usual. The work this year was facilitated by precise labor organization. (0700 GMT)

The Kuban is ready for harvest. The grain is nearly ripe and the first harvesting complexes will soon move out into the fields. The people of the Kuban plan to harvest winter cereals on nearly 2 million hectares in 7-9 days. Over 1,500 harvesters, almost the same number of combines and about 800 trucks have been supplied to field stations. The people have pledged to gather 38 quintals of grain per hectare and to sell no less than 4.36 million tons of grain to the state. About 3 million tons of this grain will consist of strong, valuable wheat. (1400 GMT)

In Barnaul, planting teams have nearly completed their work. Grain has been planted here on more than 4 million hectares--almost 95 percent of the area allocated for it. (1700 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, farmers have completed sowing this year's rice crop. Rice has been planted on an area of 122,000 hectares, which is more than last year. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the work was completed as quickly as possible. (1900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SOVIET CROP SOWING PROGRESS

LD010935 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "All Efforts for the Harvest"]

[Text] The struggle for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan is at its very height. Spring sowing is still in progress in the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia and sown areas are being cultivated, while in the valleys of Uzbekistan winter wheat is already being harvested. The country's crop farmers are directing their efforts toward successfully completing all fieldwork, further increasing production and procurements of agricultural produce, and fulfilling and overfulfilling the pledges which have been adopted.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 21 May spring crops on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had been sown on over 106.7 million hectares. Not counting the resowing of part of the damaged winter crops and perennial grasses, the sowing plan has been fulfilled 68 percent. The dry weather has helped to speed up the work process. In the past week the increase in sown areas reached 35.8 million hectares--12.1 million more than last week. Spring grain and pulse crops have been sown on over 70 million hectares.

The most important task now is to complete the sowing work fully within the next few days and create the necessary conditions for obtaining rapidly growing shoots and an increase in yield from every hectare. That is precisely what the farms of Saratovskaya Oblast, where the last 5 millionth hectarez has been sown, are doing. There are 1,400 mechanized complexes here operating in accordance with the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers' method. Work is being carried out virtually around the clock. At the same time, cereals, corn, buckwheat, millet, soya and feed crops are being sown on crop rotation fields. The sowing work is coming to an end in Tulskaya, Ryazanskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

In the RSFSR as a whole, spring crops have been sown on over 60 million hectares--two-thirds of the target. The sowing plan in the Non-Chernozem Zone has been fulfilled 67 percent. Substantial areas here still have to be sown with spring crops in Kostromskaya, Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. Great efforts are being made to complete the sowing in the eastern regions. The work rate on many farms is rapid. In Altayskiy Kray, 0.5 million hectares are being sown daily. "A field a day!"--a competition among the machine operators in Omskaya Oblast fields is being launched under this slogan. The Novosibirskaya Oblast farms are making extensive use of first and second class seeds. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are giving over large areas to the high-yield "Novosibirskaya-67" strain. Material and technical potential must be used more fully in Tomskaya, Kemerovskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts where large areas still have to be sown and very little of the best time for this remains.

Spring crops are being sown on the 16 millionth hectare--over 53 percent of the plan--in Kazakhstan. Almost 1.5 million hectares are being added to the sown areas here everyday. Ipatovskiy Rayon methods are a great help here. In Justanayskaya Oblast, there are 2,000 mixed detachments, while there are 700 in Kokchetavskaya Oblast and 500 in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. In the majority of places work is being done on a two-shift basis.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia and Belorussia spring sowing has come to an end. The machine operators have brought crop tending equipment out into the fields to replace the sowing units. A certain proportion of the planned arable area still has to be sown in Lithuania, Estonia and Lativa.

Over 1.7 million hectares have been given over to buckwheat this year. So far, 567,000 hectares have been sown with this crop. While over 60 percent of the allocated fields have been sown in Ryazanskaya, Lipetskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts, in Orlovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts only one-fifth has been sown and the Tatarskaya ASSR is only just starting this work. The millet sowing plan in the RSFSR has so far been fulfilled 37 percent. In the country, rice has been sown on 534,000 hectares--89 percent of the plan. It is important to do everything possible for the farms to cope fully with the targets for sown areas and to achieve an increase in the yield and gross harvest of all types of groat crops.

The area sown with corn is being expanded on many farms this year. It now exceeds 3.2 million hectares. A considerable proportion of silage corn has been sown in accordance with grain technology, which will promote an increase in the gross harvest of cobs. In taking steps to increase the production of this valuable crop it is important to begin tending the plantations without delay; to actively carry out interrow hoeing and top-dressing operations and to combat weeds. The May competition among links, teams and farms to obtain 100 quintals of corn grain per hectare from irrigated land and 60-70 quintals from nonirrigated land is expanding with every passing day.

Sunflowers have been sown on 4.4 million hectares--98 percent of the plan. Considerable measures to increase production of this crop are being implemented on many Ukrainian farms. Competition to obtain 1 ton of oil per hectare is expanding in Donetskaya, Zaporozhskaya, and Odesskaya oblasts. In all, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes intend to sell the state 2.5 million tons of oil seeds--450,000 tons more than in the first year of the 5-year plan. Interrow hoeing and thinning are now in full swing. Crops tending must be stepped up in the North Caucasus, the Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Zone.

The flax sowing plan has been fulfilled 63 percent on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They have been sown over only one-third of the allocated area in Gorkovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and over only one-tenth in Kirovskaya Oblast. The sowing of hemp is continuing. Having completed the cotton sowing, the farms of Central Asia and Azerbaijan are tending the plantations. Irrigation and top-dressing of the plants are being carried out everywhere.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking steps to complete the sowing of pulse crops--peas, feed beans, vetch and vetch mixtures and lupin for grain. Soya has been sown on 157,000 hectares. Krasnodar and Stavropol farms have completed this job. In Khabarovskiy Kray the plan has been fulfilled 32 percent. The Primorskiy Kray and Amurskiy Kray kolkhozes and sovkhozes are embarking on this urgent work. Sugar beet has been sown on 3.7 million hectares--over 99 percent of the plan. The plantation workers' attention is now focused on interrow hoeing work, thinning and fighting pests and diseases.

The potato planting plan has been fulfilled 66 percent and the vegetable sowing plan 75 percent. Large areas have still not been sown with vegetable crops and potatoes in the North-West and Central regions. And time does not wait. Every hour is precious now in all sowing operations and crop tending.

WARM MAY WEATHER RESULTED IN STRONG CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD011137 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 May 79 p 2 LD

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Warm, dry weather has set in over the majority of the USSR's European territory. [paragraph continues]

The maximum air temperature at the end of the second 10 days of May rose to 27-32 degrees and in the lower Volga Region to 32 35 degrees. North of the Leningrad-Kostroma-Gorkiy-Kazan-Ufa line, winter rye and wheat reached the stem extension stage 8-12 days earlier than average. Winter rye and barley had begun to form ears in many oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the south of the Central-Chernozem Region, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region.

Stem growth of spring barley had begun in the southern half of the Ukraine, the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and the North Caucasus. On the remaining territory of the Ukraine, southern Belorussia and Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts and the lower Volga Region early spring grain crops are tillering. Shoots appeared in early spring crops in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the USSR's European territory 5-8 days earlier than usual.

Corn had germinated in the central and northeastern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the north of Rostovskaya Oblast, while in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Zaporozhskaya Oblast the fifth leaf had appeared.

The warm weather accelerated the development of fruit crops. By 20 May apple orchards were in blossom throughout Belorussia, the southern half of the central Non-Chernozem Zone, and in the middle Volga Region. Fruit is setting in the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia.

Favorable conditions have been created for sowing cucumbers and planting tomatoes in the regions south of the Vilnyus-Novgorod-Kostroma-Chelyabinsk line. The 1-centimeter soil stratum has warmed to 15-20 degrees here. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the south of the Central-Chernozem oblasts, the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus, tomatoes were at the third-leaf and sideshoot-formation stage and in places had begun to flower.

Alfalfa had begun to flower when the plants reached 55-65 cm in the southern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast and in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. The first cuttings had begun here.

Warm weather persisted in the Transcaucasus republics. Rain fell everywhere. Winter wheat was forming ears and flowering here. In Azerbaijan, the first true leaf began to appear on cotton plants.

Cool, rainy weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. There were frosts in places in Kirgizia. The first and third true leaves appeared on cotton plants and in the southern regions the fifth true leaf appeared on early sowings.

The sowing of spring grain crops is continuing in the farming regions of Western Siberia and the majority of oblasts of Kazakhstan, and shoots have appeared in a number of places. Corn and sunflowers are being sown in northern Kazakhstan. Sugar beet roots have begun to grow in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast.

FIGURES REPORTED ON KAZAKSTAN SPRING SOWING

AU011758 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Summary from poor reception] By 30 May, the area under spring crops in Kazakhstan had reached 24.6 million hectares, or 87 percent of the target, including 20.3 million hectares of grain, or 88 percent of the plan. The area under wheat is close to 15 million hectares, or 95 percent of the target. Rice sowing has been completed in the republic. The area under millet has reached 626,000 hectares, or 77 percent of the area assigned, and 51,000 hectares have been sown in excess of the plan with buckwheat. Some 33,000 hectares of vegetables have been planted--74 percent of the target.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU GREETS ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 79 p 1 LD

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message on 60th anniversary of army Political Directorate--date not given]

[Text] To the political organs, commanders and political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the political organs, commanders and political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Political Directorate of the republic's revolutionary Military Council. The creation, on the instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, of the central military political organ marked the completion of the forming of a united and harmonious system of political organs in the USSR Armed Forces. At all stages of building the Soviet Armed Forces, the army and navy political organs recommended themselves as the party's combat organs. Their organizational and ideological activity was especially clearly revealed in the years of severe military trials. Political workers, army and navy communists were in the front ranks of the defenders of the homeland. They inculcated courage and valor among the men, an indomitable striving for victory, led them to immortal feats in the name of the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, if one takes into account that the combat spirit of the troops has always been recognized as the most important factor in the troops' staunchness, then it is precisely the political worker who was entrusted with the keenest weapon in the war years. The task of reliably protecting our people's creative labor, the complicated and contradictory nature of the contemporary international situation, the aggressive actions of the enemies of peace and progress demand from all Soviet people and the men of the armed forces high political vigilance and permanent readiness to defend the homeland and the great achievements of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that political organs of the army and navy as the leading CPSU organs in the armed forces, and political workers together with commanders and all army communists, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress, will continue to strengthen in every way the links with the broad masses of servicemen, to shape in them a scientific world view, selfless devotion to communist ideals, love for the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism, and by their fine party speech and personal example lead the servicemen to model fulfillment of their distinguished duties and to defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

BRIEFS

BORDER GUARDS DAY IN KIEV--A solemn meeting dedicated to the 61st anniversary of Border Guards under the USSR State Security Committtee was held in Kiev on 28 May. A report at the meeting was delivered by Lieutenant General Lavrinenko, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Western Frontier District. Present at the meeting were Borisenko and Fedorchuk, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo members; and Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 May 79 AU]